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GOVERNMENT TO STUDY YEN'S RISE 'FROM EVERY ANGLE'

OW240605Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Friday the government would study measures to cope with the yen's persistent appreciation from every angle at Saturday's meeting of economic affairs ministers.

Speaking to reporters after the day's regular cabinet meeting, he said the basic cause of the yen's appreciation in relation to the U.S. dollar is the huge U.S. balance of payments deficit against Japan's ever-increasing surplus. He said the government must study countermeasures from every angle, including these problems, at Saturday's meeting of economic ministers.

Murayama: Tighter Exports 'Only Way'

OW240607Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar (KYODO)--Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Friday imposition of tighter controls on the nation's booming exports now appears to be the only way to stem further appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar. Therefore, he said, he will propose this at a meeting of economic affairs ministers to be held Saturday.

Murayama made the statement when he commented at a press conference after the day's regular cabinet meeting on news that the yen hit yet another postwar high of 228.25 against the dollar on the Tokyo money market Friday morning. He said he had anticipated the yen to shoot past the 230-to-the-dollar mark before the end of this month, because exports usually swell in March and also in the light of the nation's current balance of payments position. He added the yen would remain strong for the time being.

Referring to measures to counter the yen's persistent appreciation, Murayama said it is now a question of whether this nation will submit tamely to the appreciation or curb the nation's exports through imposition of tighter controls on them. Submission to the continued appreciation, however, brings about injustice, with the weak being hard hit while the strong sustain relatively light injury, he said. Therefore, he cannot but press for imposition of tighter controls on the nation's exports, he said. He said he would propose this problem at Saturday's meeting of economic affairs ministers.

FUKUDA TO BRIEF LDP LEADERS ON PRC TREATY PLANS

OW240635Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar (KYODO)--Directors of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party decided Friday to hold a top-level meeting of the ruling party and government to hear Prime Minister Fukuda's plan to resume talks with China next month on the pending peace and friendship treaty. The meeting will be held Monday over lunch here with Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, representing the government.

Vice LDP President Naka Funada, Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira, Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Political Affairs Research Council, Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Executive Council, and Masatoshi Tokunasa, chairman of the LDP upper house parliamentary assembly, will also take part in the meeting.

COMMUNIQUE ON JAPAN-EEC TOKYO TRADE TALKS

OW241035Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar (KYODO)--Following is a gist of a joint communique issued at the end of trade talks between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) in Tokyo Friday [24 March].

On 22 to 24 March 1978, the Government of Japan and the Commission of the European Communities, through their representatives, Minister of State for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba and Vice-President of the Commission Wilhelm Haferkamp, undertook consultations regarding problems arising in the trade and economic relations of Japan and the European Community.

In particular Minister Ushiba and Vice-President Haferkamp agreed that the following steps would contribute to avoid increasing unemployment and a worldwide reversion to protectionism.

Economic Expansion and Payments Balances

Both sides agreed that further progress in the international adjustment of balance of payments would be desirable for the harmonious development of trade and monetary relations, and that the accumulation of large current account surpluses was not appropriate in the present international economic situation. In this connection, both sides confirmed their common recognition that greater stability in the international monetary situation was essential. Within this framework both sides agreed to pursue policies aimed at achieving lasting noninflationary economic growth. Vice-President Haferkamp drew attention to the substantial progress made in member states in reducing inflation rates and deficits on current account, with further progress on these lines foreseen in 1978.

He further stated that the narrowing of disparities between member states had enlarged the scope for pursuing noninflationary and sustained economic growth, on the basis of coordinated policies throughout the community, and that the EC as a whole aimed at a 4.2-4.5 percent real economic growth target in the course of 1978.

The vice-president indicated that best endeavors continued to be undertaken by member states to realize better equilibrium of their respective balance of payments positions.

The minister stated that Japan's real growth target for Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1978 was 7 percent through the expansion of domestic demand based on the assumption of a stable international monetary situation, and that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to take all reasonable and appropriate measures in order to achieve this target.

The minister stated that the Japanese Government estimated the overall current account surplus in JFY 1978 to be about one third smaller than in JFY 1977. The minister stated that, taking into account the estimate set out above, the Japanese Government would maximize its effort to reduce the overall current account surplus as far as possible, through the expansion of domestic demand and a series of new measures for improving the access of foreign goods to the Japanese market.

In JFY 1979 and thereafter, under present international economic conditions, all reasonable efforts would be continued with a view to further reducing Japan's current account surplus. The minister further stated that it was his expectation that Japan's current account surplus with the EC would decline within the context of the expected reduction of the overall current account surplus in JFY 1978. He thought that signs of a change in the trend towards this reduction would begin to be seen by the autumn of 1978.

Both sides agreed to examine together developments and results at regular intervals. Ad hoc review might also be undertaken as required. It was agreed to hold the first such assessment in June 1978.

General Trade and Payments Objectives

Both sides stressed the importance of maintaining the open trading system and countering protectionist tendencies. To this end, both sides reaffirmed the importance they attached to the success of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations [MTN] and to meeting the target of an outline of the final package in July of this year.

As regards the issue of safeguards, while taking note of their respective positions on the problem of selective application, both sides agreed to negotiate actively, in full coordination with other participants, for the formulation of a mutually satisfactory international agreement on safeguards within the framework of the GATT. The vice-president stated that the success of these negotiations depended in particular both on a genuinely reciprocal reduction of tariffs and on progress towards the formulation of an international agreement within the framework of the GATT on the possibility of the selective application, subject to due international supervision and through the invocation of Article 19, of safeguard action.

The minister stated that Japan continued to attach great importance to the principle of nondiscrimination and to seek removal of discriminatory measures.

The minister stated that the Government of Japan had announced its intention of initiating a sweeping review of its existing foreign exchange control system and a study of a new system based on the principle that all transactions should be free unless specifically prohibited. Pending introduction of the new system, the Japanese Government announced on 26 January 1978, an 11-point programme of measures for liberalization and simplifying exchange controls. Of these measures, the relaxation of the standard method of settlement for imports was implemented from 1 March. The other measures are scheduled to be implemented from April.

Trade Measures

The vice-president stressed the importance of Japan increasing the share of manufactures in its imports. The minister stated that the Japanese Government would continue to take all appropriate steps to increase imports of manufactures and expected that the total volume of imports of manufactures would increase substantially.

It was agreed that when the MTN package was settled the possibility of effecting advance tariff reductions on certain products would be considered in the light of the industrial and trading situations.

Both sides agreed that, in order to promote community exports to Japan, it was important that community exporters should take full advantage of the market opportunities provided. To facilitate such efforts, both sides agreed to continue their cooperation in examining problems encountered by community exporters to Japan.

The vice-president said he would welcome purchasing missions to the community from Japan. The minister said he would welcome sales missions to Japan from the community.

Both sides agreed to continue further efforts for improvement of import testing systems on a reciprocal basis.

In the implementation of its government procurement system, the minister stated that Japan intends to have greater resort to tender procedures and improved information so as to increase opportunities for foreign suppliers. In relation to trademarks, the minister stated that community interests would be furthered by continuing consultations, as well as by amendments to the Japanese trademark law effective from June of this year and by making improvements, so far as possible, in the administration of the law which will reflect representations from community interests.

In the field of agricultural exports from the community, it was recognized that some progress had been made and that cooperation would be continued in that field.

Aid

The vice-president expressed his hope that the Japanese Government would increase its official development assistance (ODA) substantially and rapidly, in particular multilateral aid, and further promote general untying of its aid. Referring to ODA, the minister reaffirmed Japan's intention to more than double its aid in 5 years, and stated that the Government of Japan would make its best possible efforts to come closer to the average performance of other DAC [not further identified] countries.

The minister further noted that, as part of such efforts, the proposed ODA for JFY 1978 had substantially increased, contributions to multilateral institutions had also considerably increased, and the quality of ODA had improved through an increase of grant aid, and he stated that Japan would pursue such efforts vigorously in future. The minister added that the Japanese Government would pursue its basic policy of general untying of its financial assistance by substantially increasing untied ODA loans including quick-disbursing programme assistance.

The vice-president welcomed these developments and stated that EC member countries would--while stressing the need for a more equitable burden-sharing among donors--continue to make every possible effort to increase effectively and substantially their ODA and to maintain its high quality. The vice-president added that in the view of EC member countries the volume of ODA should as far as possible not be affected in the future by budgetary difficulties and balance of payments problems.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS ON SRV OIL DRILLING

OW231125Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Japan Drilling Co of Tokyo has started full-scale talks with Vietnam on possible technical cooperation in drilling the country's offshore oilfields, industry sources said Thursday [23 March].

The sources said that Vietnam will be briefed on drilling and engineering technology by Toru Yoshizaki, managing director of the company, who left Tokyo Wednesday for Hanoi. He will stay in Vietnam for 2 or 3 weeks.

Vietnam is studying the possibility of oil development on its own in concessions where oil showing was confirmed by Shell Oil and Mobil Oil during the days of the Saigon regime.

After Vietnam was unified, there were unconfirmed reports that Deminex of West Germany and AGIP of Italy obtained concessions in the areas off Vietnam.

BRIEFS

REACTOR FUEL RODS--Fukui, 15 Mar--Scientists began on 15 March installing fuel rods into Japan's first heavy water nuclear reactor at the nearby town of Myojin. The 165,000-kilowatt Japanese-designed reactor was built by the power reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation with Japanese materials. The scientists said mixed oxide fuel containing plutonium will be used to operate the reactor. Unlike light water reactors now in use, the new reactor uses heavy water to moderate the speed of neutrons and regulate nuclear fission. The reactor, named Fugen, also incorporates a spent nuclear fuel recycling system, enabling the corporation to save fuel. The reactor will reach the critical point, where the self-sustaining chain reactor begins, in late April. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 15 Mar 78 OW]

TEXTILE PLANTS FOR USSR--Tokyo, 17 Mar--C. Itoh and Co said 17 March it has won a 4 billion yen (17.4 million dollar) order for two textile plants from the Soviet Technology and Industrial Product Import Corporation (V/O Technopromimport). One of the plants, worth 2,850 million yen, will be installed at the Rodnikosky industrial complex to turn out clothes for forestry workers in the Soviet Far East, the trading company said. It will be delivered between this May and September. The other, a dyeing and finishing plant valued at 1,150 million yen, will be installed at the Mogilevsky industrial complex. It will be delivered between this July and September. The Soviet Union ordered textile plants worth about 10 billion [yen] from C. Itoh in the past year, including the latest deal. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW]

CEMENT PLANTS FOR PAKISTAN--Tokyo, 17 Mar--Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd has signed a 10.5 billion yen contract with Pakistan for two cement plants each with daily production capacity of 1,000 tons under a Japanese Government yen credit. The announcement said the contract was clinched with the State Cement Corp of Pakistan (SCCP) through Mitsubishi Corp. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund will offer a loan to Pakistan for the first time since after the 1971 Indo-Pakistani conflict. One of the plants will be newly built in Makli, about 90 miles east of Karachi, and the other will be added to an existing plant in Dadot, between Islamabad and Lahore, with annual production capacity of 75,000 tons. Deliveries of main equipment will be made within 21 months after the contract, and plant construction will be completed 1 year after the deliveries. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW]

DIESEL ENGINE PLANT FOR BURMA--Tokyo, 17 Mar--Hino Motors Ltd has signed a 40 billion yen contract with Burma for a plant producing 1,200 140-horsepower diesel engines per year. The full-turnkey contract calls for Hino to start shipping the equipment in April, with production of engines for 4-ton trucks to start in October 1980. The plant will be constructed in Htombo district, about 220 kilometers northwest of Rangoon, under Burma's plan to produce diesel engines domestically. Burma has already set up a domestic automotive industry except for engines. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW]

ROK * 21 CREATE "CONDUCTIVE" ATMOSPHERE FOR RED CROSS TALKS

SKL-0715Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 March commentary: "The South Korean Side Should Stop Provocative Acts and Create an Atmosphere for Talks"]

[Text] As was reported, on 19 March the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a notice to its South Korean counterpart in regard to the 26th working level Red Cross talks between the North and South. The notice said that it would not be in line with the purpose of the Red Cross talks to convene at a time when such abnormal things as the large-scale war exercise racket simulating a general attack on its counterpart in the talks are taking place in South Korea. Thus the 26th working level talks of the South-North Red Cross societies slated for 20 March were postponed.

The notice urged the South Korean side to take responsibility for disturbing the convening of the talks and to exert every effort to create an atmosphere for holding them.

Our side, on the basis of a patriotic stand, suggested this to deal with humanitarian demands and to smoothly solve the reunification issue in accordance with our people's desire and in the spirit of the North-South joint statement. This is a just action in complete accordance with the interests of all the Korean people separated by the nation's division.

If the South Korean side has any interest in solving humanitarian problems, it must accept our notice in a correct manner and exert every effort to create an atmosphere for the talks, taking responsibility for having produced a warlike atmosphere disrupting the talks. However, instead of seriously considering our just suggestion, the South Korean side is busy defaming us by issuing a so-called "spokesman's statement" or "information," clamoring that this was a "unilateral action" and giving its explanation of the agreement between the South and North. This shows that the South Korean Red Cross has no intention of leading the humanitarian talks to success to mitigate the divided nation's agony. This is a further provocative act aggravating tension and creating an obstacle to reunification.

Red Cross humanitarianism, in essence, inclines toward peace and saving people from war disaster. Despite this fact, South Korea is opposing us--its very counterpart in the talks--and is launching more vicious war rackets to drive our people to war.

While strengthening the puppet military forces under the criminal slogans "all-out security" and "victory in the initial stage of the war," the South Korean puppet clique is spurring war preparations by strengthening its military equipment, dragging in more lethal weapons from the United States and accelerating militarization of its economy.

In particular, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique recently launched a large war racket for more than 10 days, simulating a grave all-out attack by dragging in vast military forces including U.S. army, navy and air force units based in the Continental United States, Hawaii and the Pacific area. Thus it transformed the southern part of this land into a powder-reeking battle ground and has further produced a war atmosphere.

Under such conditions how could we hold humanitarian talks? Even if the talks were convened, what could we expect from them? It is ridiculous for them to clamor about "humanitarian talks" while flying warplanes and firing artillery for the purpose of igniting the flames of war against our nation. This is an attempt to shirk responsibility for disrupting the talks and to make a mockery of their sublime humanitarian character.

The plenary session of the North and South Red Cross societies has been deadlocked and there has been no progress in the working-level talks--which have been held 25 times to try to resume the plenary session and reach an agreement on the agenda--because the puppet authorities concerned have created grave obstacles to the talks, continuing to severely violate human rights.

Since the task of the North-South Red Cross talks is to alleviate agony and prepare for the fatherland's reunification, the talks are incompatible with fascist violation of human rights and war maneuvers designed to produce greater suffering.

South Korea's war maneuvers, totally running counter to humanitarianism, must be halted without delay and an atmosphere conducive to holding talks should be created.

South Korea's clamoring about humanitarian talks and so forth, while clinging to the Pak Chong-hui clique's reckless acts of confrontation and war provocation, is only a sham. South Korean must accept full responsibility for the suspension of the working-level talks as well as for the deadlock of the Red Cross plenary session.

There has been no change in our side's position to alleviate the suffering of the separated families and to provide favorable conditions for the fatherland's reunification by leading the Red Cross talks to success.

We do not expect the South Korean side to intentionally produce obstacles blocking the talks by echoing the confrontation and war maneuvers of the puppet authorities concerned, but to sincerely try to create an atmosphere for the talks.

ROK SOLDIERS PROTEST AGAINST TEAM SPIRIT '78 EXERCISE

OW231625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--"We oppose a war against the North. U.S. troops, get out." This is what South Korean puppet army soldiers said, while being driven out to the joint military exercise recently staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" reported about the protests of puppet army soldiers against the criminal military exercise. It said: When a company of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces [HDRF]" which had been sent to the north of Seoul was taking a rest after a "night assault" exercise through a rain, some like-minded people got together and said what they had in mind. A certain man said that one of his friends fell from a cliff and got a serious wound during an assault exercise in a pitch dark night. He added in an indignant tone: "This is an exercise for killing us."

Fully sympathetic to his words, a certain Choe in the same company said with indignation:

"For whom and for what should we endure all these troubles and become crippled and even die? Why do the Yankees and the Pak regime try to go to war, tormenting us, when the North proposes to reunify the country peacefully?"

In a puppet army unit near this "HDRF" company some soldiers expressed among themselves resentment at the rash acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in introducing more U.S. armed forces and staging the massive war game. They said that in holding the military exercise "Pak Chong-hui intends to frighten people and prolong his days which are already numbered." Voicing a hatred for the Yankee, soldiers said that they are plotting a war to get something behind [as received] while making us South Korean Army soldiers take the brunt as a bullet shield, as they did in Vietnam...to remove the sufferings of the nation, the Yankees must be speedily chased out of this land to the last one."

In the barracks of a puppet army unit stationed north of Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, words "destroy the enemy at the outset of war" and "win victory at the outset of war" put up by the puppets were rewritten "destruction at the outset of war" and "defeat at the outset of war." This greatly upset the puppets.

NCNA DENOUNCES 'THREAT,' 'BLOW TO PEACE' OF TEAM SPIRIT '78

SK240530Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 20 Mar 78 SK

[Text] In connection with the ending of the criminal South Korea-U.S. joint exercise staged by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] on 19 March carried a report denouncing the exercise.

Noting that the United States and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique carried out the joint exercise in the midst of strong denunciation by the Korean and world peoples, the news agency stressed that the exercise was a serious U.S. war provocation to further aggravate tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Recalling that in July 1977 the United States and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique came agreed to carry out joint military exercises annually, NCNA continued: The military exercise was the largest offensive one since the Korean War. During the exercise, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan flew to South Korea and encouraged the U.S. and puppet troops who participated in the exercise.

The military exercise staged by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique simulated an attack on the DPRK. It constituted a serious threat to the security of the northern half of the republic and a shameless blow to peace in Asia.

The exercise also clearly showed that the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its reinforcement of military forces in South Korea are a cause of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and a major obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

UPCOMING ROK ELECTIONS 'FARCE': PAK SEEKS TO BAR OPPONENTS

31103Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--With the "election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification" ahead, the puppets are playing petty tricks to mislead public opinion by disguising this "election" farce and boss the show in it, according to a report.

On 21 March the puppet home minister cried that anyone who brings people with money or resorts to other irregularities in the "election" campaign "will not be pardoned." He threatened that the police would be mobilized and "legal sanctions" taken against the offenders. This is a ridiculous ruse to fool the people.

The threat of the puppets "not to pardon" anyone who commits irregularities with the "election" approaching reveals their crafty attempt to conceal their dastardly crimes and inveigle people into the "election" farce by creating the impression that they are going to act "fairly" this time.

Another aim sought by the puppets in this is to exclude the opposition forces within the ruling circles and play a one-man show.

The "deputies" to the "National Conference for Unification" are henchmen who get paid by playing such a marionette show as "electing" traitor Pak Chong-hui "president" and filling one-third of the "National Assembly" seats with faithful servants appointed by him. Now the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are trying by hook or by crook to bar opposition figures from entering this bogus organ.

The puppet home minister's ominous cry that he could punish the offenders is a threat for shutting out anyone else but their lackeys from this tool. It is intended to find a pretext beforehand for doing away with the opposition figures by branding them as offenders.

PAK CHONG-HUI HAS GONE 'BEGGING' FOR UN ADMISSION

OW231621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--Pak Chong-hui the puppet recently turned up at the "unification board" and incited North-South confrontation and called for division. The puppet foreign minister is currently making a foreign trip, begging for "admission to the UN."

In a signed commentary PYONGYANG SINMUN today says that such criminal acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are a vicious challenge to the desire of the whole nation for reunification and an open perfidious act.

The commentary goes on: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is spreading the "argument on the advantages of division," claiming that unification is "impossible" because there are different systems and people with differing ideas in the North and the South. This is an unpardonable act. The criminal slogans put up by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are slogans for permanent division to create "two Koreas" and deceptive ones to camouflage its splittist nature.

It is not because of any "difference" or "condition" that our country has not yet been reunified and our people are still undergoing the tragedy of division. It is entirely because of the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and the foreign aggressors' encouragement to the puppets' splittist acts.

The commentary brands the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique as a band of dyed-in-the-wool traitors. Our people will not tolerate its acts to perpetuate the national split.

TEXT OF SO CHOL SPEECH COMMEMORATING WANGJAESAN CONFERENCE

SR120400Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0804 GMT 11 Mar 78 SK

[Report by "Comrade General So Chol, member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and director of the KPA General Political Department at a "central report meeting" held at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang, commemorating the 45th anniversary of the Wangjaesan meeting--live]

[Text] Comrades: Today we observe the 45th anniversary of the historic Wangjaesan meeting at a time when the entire party, all army men and the people are conducting a movement for all-out advance in implementing the grand Second 7-Year Plan, holding high the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the party Central Committee's letter to all party members. [applause]

On 11 March 1933 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had organized a revolutionary armed unit, came to Onsong and organized the Wangjaesan meeting, personally guiding the work of revolutionary organizations. This became a turning point in expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle at home and abroad under the banner of chuche. [applause] Marking this significant day, all party members and workers emotionally recall the immortal achievements of the great leader who completed the historic cause of fatherland liberation and gave our people today's prosperity, happiness, dignity and honor by leading the Korean revolution to endless upsurges. They are filled with burning resolve to complete the leader's revolutionary cause of chuche. [applause]

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to Onsong and called the historical Wangjaesan meeting, the situation urgently called the historical Wangjaesan meeting, the situation urgently called for hoisting higher the chuche banner and expanding the armed struggle to the fatherland.

While intensifying the fascist, terroristic colonial rule toward our nation, the Japanese imperialists sought an escape from the sweeping world economic panic by more ruthlessly exploiting and plundering the Korean people and invading China.

Exerting an unprecedented repressive rule to turn Korea and Manchuria into a firm rear base for the invasion of the continent, the Japanese imperialists furiously attempted to extinguish the anti-Japanese armed ranks and guerrilla bases. They employed every desperate means to form an economic blockade of the bases, to disrupt the revolutionary ranks and to eliminate the revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the Korean people.

Meanwhile, the flunkeyists who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks distinguished the guerrilla bases and the enemy ruling areas as red districts and white districts and schemed to isolate the guerrilla bases and cut off their support from the people by opposing the establishment of quasi-guerrilla bases.

The situation called for the firm defense of the guerrilla bases against the Japanese imperialists' frantic offensives by erecting quasi-guerrilla bases around the guerrilla bases, further consolidating the popular foundation of the armed struggle by expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the land of the nation and further intensifying guidance to the revolutionary movement in the nation.

Under those difficult circumstances, eagerly grasping the demand of the revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to Wangjaesan. He personally led a unit of the Korean people's revolutionary forces to the border, examining the situation and delineated a plan to expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the fatherland and to vigorously accelerate the Korean revolution. [applause]

The great leader met the persons in charge and political agents of the underground revolutionary organization in the Onsong area and specifically reviewed their activities and the domestic situation. The great leader then called the historic Wangjaesan meeting and made a programmatic speech: "To Expand and Develop the Armed Struggle Toward the Fatherland."

From the day he embarked on the road of revolution, the great leader maintained a firm chuche stand and paid great attention to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the nation's inhabitants. In his historic speech he scientifically analyzed the situation and the great success made during the year since the anti-Japanese armed struggle had begun, and advanced a strategic policy to expand this struggle to the fatherland and outlined measures for its implementation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: No matter how atrocious the enemy's schemes may be and how difficult the situation, we must expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the land of the nation.

This policy aimed to check the antirevolutionary schemes of the opportunists and further consolidate the overall Korean revolution under the chuche banner. It was a revolutionary policy stemming from the basic objective of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to militarily destroy the Japanese imperialists and liberate fatherland. [applause] This policy was based on the correct assessment of the practical possibilities for advancing toward the fatherland.

The great leader taught that more quasi-guerrilla bases should be formed in broad areas of the nation adjacent to the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-Kang basin, in order to expand and develop the armed struggle. The great leader also said that, to support these bases, the Korean people's armed force must engage more strongly in military activity along the border. The underground revolutionary organizations must thoroughly revolutionize the broad masses in the areas of the quasi-guerrilla bases and provide various facilities including secret contact spots in the mountainous areas.

The policy of forming quasi-guerrilla bases frightened the Japanese imperialist aggressors, undermined their colonial rule, expanded the armed struggle deep into the land of the nation, and actively encouraged the masses in the anti-Japanese struggle. Thus it was possible to persistently carry out the overall Korean revolution. [applause]

At the historic Wangjaesan meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the strategic tasks for firmly uniting all people as a political force under the banner of the united front of the people's anti-Japanese struggle, for expanding and developing the armed struggle to the fatherland, for closely linking a popular movement to the expansion of the armed struggle and for vigorously pushing ahead with the preparatory work for establishing the party.

The strategic tasks were set - lead the overall Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

All policies the great leader put forward at the Wangjaesan meeting constituted programmatic guidance--a turning point in implementing the chuche-oriented Korean revolutionary lines, including the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle. They were also a bright beacon and immortal militant banner delineating the future of the revolution to the communists and revolutionaries in the nation and all our people. [applause]

The policies put forward at the historic Wangjaesan meeting under the wise leadership of the great leader gripped the minds of the Korean communists and the revolutionary peoples and motivated them to join more vigorously the sacred struggle for the fatherland's liberation. Through the struggle to implement these policies, the overall Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the fore was able to develop.

Upholding the policies advanced at the Wangjaesan meeting, the Korean communists struck a serious blow at the factionalists, flunkeyists and all opportunists who created obstacles on the road of revolution, and vigorously waged a struggle to more firmly implement the Korean revolution's chuche line.

In accordance with the great leader's outstanding policy concerning the expansion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the land of the nation, the Korean people's revolutionary force attacked the enemy's police stations and subcounty [myon] offices in the northern borderlands and shot heinous landowners to death. Thus they conducted military activities. At the same time, the political agents and the persons in charge of the underground revolutionary organizations revolutionized the broad masses in the northern borderlands and had them join the underground revolutionary organizations. In doing this, they formed quasi-guerrilla bases in the broad areas of northern Korea including Onsong, Puryong, Hoeryong, Kyongsong, Kyongwon, Kyongun and Musan. These were all a brilliant fruition of the strategic policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The flames of revolution were further raised throughout the nation, and, a strong underground front firmly defended the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-Kang basin.

The persons in charge of the underground revolutionary organizations and the political agents who were endlessly loyal to the great leader penetrated deep among workers and peasants and, in the practical struggle to organize and mobilize them for the anti-Japanese struggle, developed numerous tested communists. They also firmly united workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, small capitalists and conscientious national capitalists and religious persons under the banner of the united front of the anti-Japanese struggle. Thus a revolutionary force mainly consisting of the working class and its most reliable colleagues, the peasants, was firmly organized and all strata which were interested in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist and democratic revolution, rallied as an organized force. As a result, the chuche-oriented revolutionary force was increasingly consolidated.

The achievements won in the struggle to implement the policies which the great leader advanced at the Wangjaesan meeting were a brilliant gain attained in the implementation of the chuche line of the Korean revolution in the early 1930's and a precious asset which led to the fatherland's liberation. [applause]

Comrades: The greatness and vitality of the policies which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward at the historic Wangjaesan meeting were fully demonstrated in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which traversed the road of victory through thick and thin.

While dealing successive blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in international society following the establishment of the Paekdu mountain base--a new type guerrilla base--in the mid-1930's, the great leader, who materialized the chuche line of the Korean revolution more successfully by advancing to the Wangjaesan area, promoted a revolutionary nationwide movement by organizing the Fatherland Restoration Association--the first united national front against the Japanese imperialist aggressors--thus developing conditions for the Korean revolutionary national liberation army's advance to the fatherland.

The battles of Pochonbo and in the Musan area, which shine in the history of our people's glorious anti-Japanese struggle, were the materialization of the great leader's outstanding strategic plan for expanding and developing revolutionary bases and armed struggles to the homeland. These battles also constituted historic events helping the homeland people entertain hope regarding the fatherland's restoration and vigorously encouraged them in their anti-Japanese struggle. [applause] The (Taemak) battle waged 38 years ago, on 11 March 1940, was closely linked with the Korean revolutionary national liberation army's active military operations designed to carry out the great leader's operational plan for advancing to the homeland. This battle, personally organized and led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song while advancing to the border area with a plan for advance to the fatherland following the battle in the Musan area, was of great significance in the offensive to overcome difficulties obstructing the revolution and in leading to success for the Korean revolution when the Japanese imperialists' punitive offensive reached its zenith.

Because of many astonishing battles, including the tactical operation carried out by the Korean revolutionary national liberation army under the great leader's wise leadership for advancing to the homeland, the Japanese imperialist aggressors suffered miserable defeats one after another. Thus the revolutionary spirit of people of all walks of life was enhanced, and various mass struggles became more active.

During this period, the anti-Japanese united national front's line and the policy for founding the Korean Communist Party were more successful nationwide. The Korean revolution continuously and steadily developed in a comprehensive manner, with emphasis on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean revolutionary national liberation army's proud struggle and its heroic exploit of winning continuous, great victories in an all-out advance to liberate the fatherland, ranging from an advance to the Onsong area to the battles of Pochonbo and the Musan area, shine with the outstanding and tested chuche leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always emphasized the Korean revolution and delineated the Korean communists' and people's duties and struggle policy, thus helping them devote everything to the cause of restoring the fatherland. [applause]

Thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and combat spirit demonstrated during the difficult anti-Japanese struggle, our people achieved the historic fatherland's liberation, crushing the Japanese imperialists. [applause]

The revolutionary struggle and construction work carried out by our people after liberation were difficult struggles in constructing a new society in a divided country confronted by U.S. imperialists--the ringleader of the world imperialists. Our people had to independently solve all problems with confidence and judgment, following an untrodden, unique path.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possessed profound wisdom and outstanding leadership, always maintaining a firm chuche stand, set forth a most correct policy and line in every stage of revolutionary development and wisely guided the entire party and people in the struggle to implement this policy and line. [applause] Thanks to the chuche-oriented line and the outstanding strategic and tactical policy set forth by the great leader and his wise leadership, our people were able to gloriously safeguard the fatherland's independence by repelling the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists--the world's greatest imperialist power--and established a most advanced socialist system on this land in a short time by brilliantly carrying out a difficult two-stage social revolution, thus unfolding a new history of national prosperity and upsurge. [applause]

The great leader who has always led the revolution and construction along a single victorious path with a unique ideology and policy, accomplished the historic task of industrialization in only 14 years. There had been no foundation for national industry and everything had been reduced to ashes by war. He made rapid progress in constructing the socialist rural areas and transforming our country into a powerful socialist nation which today possesses complete political sovereignty, a solid self-reliant national economy, a self-defense capability and a brilliant national culture. [applause]

Indeed, the brilliant victories attained during the Korean revolution and the epochal turning point marked by our fatherland and people are all invaluable results of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, and are brilliant victories of the great chuche ideology. [applause] Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, we could not speak of the Korean revolution's glorious history, or about our fatherland's bright future, nor could we imagine all the glories and happinesses our people enjoy.

On this significant occasion commemorating the 45th anniversary of the historic Wangjaesan meeting, I respectfully extend the greatest glory and warmest gratitude, with our entire people's boundless respect, reverence and loyalty, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who brilliantly materialized the immortal chuche ideology during the more than 50 years following his embarkation on the revolutionary road, undergoing all forms of trials and sufferings--thus helping our people to regain the lost fatherland and providing a prospering socialist independent nation, and correctly guiding our party and people along a victorious path. [applause]

However, our people's revolutionary cause has not yet been completed. Lying ahead is the task of reunifying the fatherland and attaining national independence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Reunifying the divided land is the supreme national cause, the most noble revolutionary task facing our party and people.

Due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialists, the Korean people have been suffering national split for more than 30 years. Having lived on one land as a single nation, they will never allow our country to remain divided and our sovereignty violated.

Since the first day the country was divided into north and south due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, our party and government on many occasions have advanced reasonable policies for reunifying the fatherland independently on democratic principles and by peaceful means, and have struggled persistently to fulfill them.

In recent years we have advanced many just and reasonable proposals, acceptable to anyone, in accordance with the three principles and 5-point policy for fatherland reunification unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Due to the scheme by domestic and foreign splittists, however, our proposals and policies have not been fulfilled and more grave obstacles obstruct the path to the fatherland's reunification.

Despite the unanimous desire of our people and the world peace-loving peoples and their active efforts, failure to attain the country's reunification and the continued national division are totally due to the policy of the South Korean puppets and U.S. imperialists for freezing the division. The South Korean puppets have opposed reunification in every way, clinging to foreign forces and refusing our just and reasonable reunification proposals.

The South Korean puppet clique is intensifying fascist oppression in order to freeze the country's division, and to continuously offer South Korea as a colony and military base for the U.S. imperialists, thus preserving their rule with U.S. support. It is also perpetrating the treasonous, treacherous act of selling the country and nation to foreign forces, in collusion with them.

The traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is scheming to create "two Koreas" by trampling the agreements in the North-South joint communique and perpetuating the state of division. At the same time, it is further accelerating war exercise rackets against us, thus heightening tension in this land.

The traitor Pak Chong-hui clique has introduced more weapons of mass destruction and military equipment from foreign countries under the war-like slogans of "balance of power," "allout security" and "cultivation of national strength" on the one hand, and on the other is dashing along the road of war and division by instigating confrontation against us among the South Korean people while talking about the "impossibility of reunification" and "advantages of division."

Due to the frantic war exercise rackets and unprecedented suppression by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, South Korea today is daily filled with powder-reeking smoke. Many patriots are arrested, detained and killed every day. All facts clearly prove that so long as the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique exists in South Korea its people cannot escape today's misfortune and suffering, and peace and peaceful reunification for Korea cannot be contemplated.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treasonous, treacherous acts and schemes for war receive active support from the United States and are based on the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Korea. Bowing to the strong demand of the Korean and world people, the United States now talks about withdrawing its troops from South Korea. However, it is in fact increasing its forces there and bolstering the South Korean puppet clique with more military aid, thus driving it to new military adventures.

The United States has long been bringing modern lethal weapons and material into South Korea to accelerate preparations for a new war. Furthermore on 7 March it began conducting a South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise--the largest since the Korean armistice. For this exercise the United States has already brought in massive U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force units including ships, airplanes, rockets and tanks from military bases on the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, the Japanese mainland, Okinawa and the Philippines.

This military exercise, joined by all services and branches of the U.S. and South Korean armed forces, comprises ground operations, amphibious landings and air attacks simulating an attack against the northern half of the republic. The gravity of the situation is reflected in the fact that this war exercise is being conducted in areas close to the military demarcation line in an atmosphere of actual warfare, with the northern half of the republic as the simulated target of attack.

The U.S. imperialists are kicking up war rackets every day by concentrating U.S. forces from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific as well as the South Korean puppet army in the middle and western sectors of the front between the demilitarized zone and Seoul. This vividly reveals that this military exercise is an extremely dangerous playing with fire directed against the northern half of the republic.

Due to the indiscreet war racket by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, an atmosphere of terror prevails in South Korea, our country's situation has grown more tense and Asian peace and security have been threatened.

Given the firm desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples for peace in Korea and Korea's peaceful reunification, why are the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique staging a powder-reeking military exercise and bringing the situation close to the brink of war? The reason is clear: despite the U.S. imperialists' clamor that their frantic military exercise commotion is intended to protect South Korea from the threat of southward invasion, this commotion is actually intended to threaten the South Korean people, hamper Korea's peaceful reunification and continue military fascist rule in South Korea. Another purpose is to start a new war of invasion in Korea. [applause] This is a serious threat and atrocious provocation against us.

The new war maneuver of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is not only an open challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but a grave violation of the desire of the honest peoples of the world for peace in Korea and Korea's peaceful reunification. We sternly denounce these criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets who are hellbent on new war preparations, aggravating tension in Korea. [applause]

The war commotion the U.S. imperialists are staging in South Korea reveals the aggressive nature of imperialism and the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists who try to permanently occupy South Korea.

All facts clearly show that the constant U.S. clamor about withdrawing its ground troops from South Korea is nothing but an attempt to mislead world opinion and to camouflage their new war preparations. What the U.S. imperialists truly want in Korea is not peace but war, not reunification but division. If the United States tries to frighten our people and accomplish something through a war commotion, this is a foolish act.

If the U.S. imperialists dare ignite a new war in Korea, ignoring the unceasing denunciations of the Korean and world peace-loving peoples, they will not escape due punishment and will accomplish nothing but their own ruin. [applause]

History proves that without exception, those who cling to a policy of invasion and war are consumed in the flames of their own war. Hitler's fate was an example of this, and so was that of Mussolini and Tojo. If the U.S. imperialists act recklessly and continue clinging to the policy of war, they will not escape the fate of Hitler and Tojo. [applause]

The Korean people cherish peace. However, if the U.S. imperialists misinterpret our patient peace-loving efforts as a sign of weakness and ignite a new war of invasion against us, all Korean people and Korean People's Army officers and men will unite to deal the enemy an annihilating blow and thoroughly destroy it. [applause]

We have always responded with resolute counterattacks to aggressive attempts to violate our nation's security and dignity.

The United States must look squarely at the trend of the times, immediately stop the reckless war commotion running counter to the demand of the times, and withdraw all aggressive forces and lethal weapons from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledge. [applause]

In response to the unchanging demand of the South Korean people, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must relinquish the yusin fascist dictatorship and abandon the traitorous scheme to prolong its rule with the support of outside forces--giving away half the nation's land as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and perpetuating the nation's division. [applause]

If through fascist oppression and intensified war maneuvers the South Korean puppet clique tries to dampen the fighting spirit of the South Korean people, who are struggling for democratization of the society and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, the clique will face stronger resistance from the people. The clique should remember this.

Japan is actually participating in the ongoing war exercise by furnishing military bases for the U.S. aggressive forces.

The reactionary Japanese ruling circles must not run counter to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and must not commit the crime of furnishing Japanese territory as an advance, logistics and attack base for aggression against Korea by U.S. forces. [applause]

Because of the nation-splitting, new war maneuvers of the domestic and foreign splittists, the situation is extremely strained in our country and our people's reunification cause is encountering more serious obstacles. No one who values the destiny of the nation and people can sit idly by while reunification is hampered by outside forces and half the nation's territory is being ruthlessly trampled. One cannot be impassive before the nation's present situation.

Korea cannot be divided in two; it must be reunified. [applause]

We will not tolerate any scheme to perpetuate the nation's division and create "two Koreas." [applause]

South Koreans from all walks of life must firmly unite and dauntlessly rise in a national struggle to smash the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, to eliminate the danger of new war, to overthrow the fascist "yusin" dictatorial regime of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and to attain the nation's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

With the active support and encouragement of the progressive world peoples, all Korean people of the north and south will check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and schemes for a new war of the domestic and foreign splittists and attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail. [applause]

Comrades! Today we face the glorious but heavy task of attaining the heights of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date, upholding the militant tasks the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced in his New Year message this year and the tasks set forth in the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song Taught: the entire nation and all the people must launch a struggle to implement the second 7-year plan; an all-out movement must be waged to attain the lofty heights of the new prospective plan.

A decisive guarantee for victory in the all-out movement to carry out the new prospective plan is to more firmly establish the unitary ideological system of the party throughout the party and society and to consolidate our revolutionary ranks by all means. All party members and workers must more firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and make themselves true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who carry out the leader's instructions and party policy unconditionally and to the end.

While consolidating the brilliant achievements won in the first battle of the all-out movement, we must continue our vigorous march and mark new innovations and miracles in all sectors of the national economy. Further fanning the flames of the speed battle, all sectors and units of the national economy must establish the revolutionary spirit of invariably fulfilling quotas on time.

Self-reliance is a militant banner which we must always uphold. With the revolutionary spirit of Paektu and the militant self-reliance with which the anti-Japanese guerillas produced the "Yongil bomb" and other weapons with their bare hands to destroy the enemy, all working people must break through difficulties and obstacles by themselves and accelerate production and construction, fully mobilizing available resources and potential. Through vigorously continuing the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--we must wipe out all obsolete and backward things and make the flames of popular heroism and collective innovation rise furiously on all fronts of socialist construction.

With ardent support for the South Korean people who are waging a bloody struggle, we must accelerate revolution and construction, further consolidate the might of the northern half of the republic and defend the socialist fatherland as a fortress by always maintaining an alert and mobilized state of high vigilance.

As in the past, upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence and uniting with the peoples of the socialist nations and with the peoples of all nations who support independence, we will continue waging a persistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and victory in the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Our revolutionary road remains difficult and rough, but victory is surely ours. [applause] Nothing can block the future of our people who are marching toward a just cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause] Let us all firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wage a more vigorous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for fulfillment of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause] Long live the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

LSWY LETTER URGES YOUTH TO 'TAKE LEAD' IN SECOND 7-YEAR PLAN

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["Letter of Appeal to members of the League of Socialist Working Youth" [LSWY] adopted by "the 17th LSWY Central Committee plenary session held in Pyongyang on 28 February and 1 March"]

[Excerpts] The party calls on all youths to be do-or-die units and shock brigades on every trying front of the new prospective plan, to uphold the militant call of the party and take the lead in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan and to brave all storms and trails and clear the way for the revolution.

We can do anything we try.

Youth, always loyal to the great leader's call, actively take part on the most difficult and strenuous fronts of the Second 7-Year Plan and make collective innovations! Every unit and outpost, overfulfill the given quotas daily, monthly and in each category!

The power industry is an important sector paving the way for implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan. All LSWY members and all power industry youth find every hidden potential and possibility, increase power production and supply more power to the battle sites ablaze with the flames of innovation! Accelerate the construction of the Taedong-kang, Wiwon and No 2 Huichon power plants so as to play the role of shock brigades in the struggle to erect more large and medium power plants!

The extractive industry is a priority task of the Second 7-Year Plan. All extractive industry youth uphold the party's policy of giving firm priority to the extractive industry, speed up geological surveys, put construction, tunneling and stripping work and devote every bit of energy and creative wisdom to implement overall mechanization and automation of mines! Extensively reorganize and expand major mines including Anju coal mine complex, Musan mine and Komdok mine and exploit more mines. Produce more coal and ore by competitively waging the youth pit transport, high-speed tunneling, and high-speed coal cutting movements! Youth and students of the nation, give priority to the production of facilities and resources needed by mines and wage a popular movement to support the extractive industry!

Metallurgical industry youth, who will defend Hill No 1211 of socialist construction, fulfill the new prospective plan for steel at any cost through good technical management of the metallurgical facilities and ensure full operation of the existing facilities by fully introducing automation, semiautomation, television and remote control systems at every iron and steel mill! Complete the construction of [word indistinct] annex of the Kimchaek iron works and accelerate expansion projects at ferrous metal plants! Drastically increase steel and non ferrous metal production by vigorously waging (?socialist) competition!

Railroad transportation is the artery and vanguard of the national economy. Young transportation workers, dash forward once again to the 200-day transportation revolution, thoroughly implement the party's three-way transportation policy and contribute to meeting the growing transportation demands of the national economy!

Unfolding the new prospective plan, the great leader placed great trust in our youth, who always march through flood and fire for the revolution, and called them to the construction site of the new railroad line between Kanggye Hyesan and Musan. Youth, filled with fighting spirit and energy, boast once again of the pride of being hero of the vanguard and heroes of construction in building this new railroad line!

The Second 7-Year Plan is for technological revolution and revolution in science. If we are ignorant of science and technology we will not be able to reach the grand heights of the new prospective plan. Strenuously struggle to raise the level of our country's science to that of advanced countries by positively developing the technological sector and new science in our country! All farming youth, become accomplished repairmen for all modern farm machinery, standing at the fore of the "mechanized family movement" proposed by the great leader! Become agricultural fighters and masters of (?science and technology) who develop and mechanize agricultural production and make it scientific by gaining thorough knowledge of the chuche agricultural method created by the great leader!

No one but you should shoulder the honorable task of strengthening our self-reliant economy, firmly fixing production on the principle of scientific technology and completely freeing workers from hard labor. LSWY members and all youths should actively introduce new technology and advocate and manage technological innovation. Be vanguards in thoroughly carrying out the three technical revolution,s upholding the torch of the mass technical innovation movement! Erase all conservatism, [word indistinct] and technological mysticism blocking technological development in the national economy, and create new technology and skills while discovering rational work methods and introducing efficient machinery!

By accelerating technical innovations, youth shock brigades and automation youth shock brigades should vigorously expedite the comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production processes, applying the wisdom and might of youth! Young scientists and technicians, let us establish firm principles in the study of science and dedicate all our talents and energies to solving problems, the most important aspect in realizing chuche orientation, modernization of and the scientific approach to the national economy!

All young pioneers, vigorously launch the activities of the children's second 7-Year Plan and proudly demonstrate the honor of being young builders of socialism! By doing such work as caring for railroads and roads and removing stones from nonpaddy fields, positively help your fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters who are vigorously building socialism!

The party appeals to you: "Let us economize, economize and economize." Those who do good national housekeeping for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland are the true patriots. Let us save every possible watt of electricity, piece of coal and drop of (?oil), and be worthy of the title "young masters of national housekeeping."

The principal tasks of students and youth are first, study, second and third, study. All must be honor students by thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study spirit of studying hard and using time wisely, upholding the slogan 'study is the first priority.'

Comrades of the LSWY, vigorous pursuance of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is a decisive guarantee for brilliantly carrying out the new prospective plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung taught: Responding to the party's policy, all LSWY organizations should positively organize and mobilize to carry out the three revolutions [words indistinct] and is burning with zeal. Thus they should guide all LSWY members to be guards and vanguards in accomplishing this task. Let us vigorously accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, upholding the revolutionary slogan "ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche".

The greatest potential in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan lies in ideology. Burning loyalty and enthusiasm to turn our country into a wealthier and more prosperous socialist power by brilliantly implementing the grand program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung is a dynamic driving force and a basic source of victory by which endless upsurges and advances may be made in implementing the new prospective plan.

Graduating students of (Sinanju) girls senior middle school who have volunteered to work in the socialist cooperative fields, firmly defending the agricultural front of our revolution, and those of (Chungsan) senior middle school, who have also gone to the fields fully resolved to implement the chuche-based farming method from generation to generation, are excellent examples of the loyalty of the new generation which has grown up in the fatherly leader's bosom. Following this example, let us all become masters of our revolutionary outposts in answer to the great leader's concern and make the leader's far-reaching designs bloom generation after generation.

Youth should make the most of the economic foundation and production potential already provided in the national economy and stand at the fore of the struggle to produce and build more and better with existing facilities and resources. Thoroughly implementing the party's policy on developing industry with our own raw materials and fuel, they should fully dedicate their strength and wisdom to the struggle to [words indistinct] supply raw materials and fuel for industry.

The impressive struggle to implement the Second 7-Year plan calls for strengthening the battle spirit of the LSWY and enhancing the responsibilities and role of LSWY functionaries. Our prospects are brilliant and our goals clear. The people's stamina is unlimited and our party is burning like an active volcano. Thus the matter rests with how LSWY organizations and functionaries effectively organize and mobilize the people's revolutionary enthusiasm and boundless creative wisdom.

The struggle to implement the Second 7-Year Plan is carried out at a time when the war provocation schemes by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are being further strengthened. Youth should always maintain a high level of vigilance against them. It is a sacred duty of youth to defend their socialist fatherland. LSWY members and youth in the People's Army and the peoples constabulary should actively take part in tactical and combat exercise to strengthen the combat strength and readiness of their units and to defend the land of their socialist fatherland. Young Pioneers, Red Guards, and the Red Youth Guards should be exemplary in implementing the revolutionary tasks assigned them, vigilantly defend their work sites and posts and be ready--politically, ideologically, militarily and technically--to mobilize if called by the fatherly leader. All youth should love the peoples armed forces as real brothers and actively support the fallen soldiers' families in the rear area. Youth should reliably defend the gains of the revolution and socialist construction from espionage and destruction by the enemies.

LSWY comrades: You are the reserve guards of the revolution who will accomplish generation after generation the revolutionary cause of honorable chuche set forth by the fatherly leader. You are the revolutionaries who are armed with the chuche idea and possess scientific and technical knowledge. The honor and pride of the LSWY lies in carrying out the tasks of socialist construction with strong revolutionary will and phoenix-like valor, remaining endlessly faithful to the great leader.

Let all youths be do-or-die units and shock brigades in providing breakthroughs for socialist economic construction, standing at the fore of all the all-out mobilization movement and the all-out advance movement which shook the fatherland. Let us fly the banner of victory on the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan.

[signed] LSWY Central Committee

1 Mar 1978

PAK'S BRUTAL SUPPRESSION, INSULTS WILL NOT STOP WORKERS

OW231107Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary denounces the South Korean human butchers' outrageous act of stuffing with excrement the mouths and ears of female workers of the Tongil textile company in Inchon, South Korea. The puppet Pak Chong-huiites are barbarians of the 20th century, says the commentary.

It goes on: It is unimaginable that such brutal outrages can be committed in broad daylight today, the 20th century, not the slave ages or the dark medieval ages. The "yusin" fascist rule of Pak Chong-hui the traitor has gone so far as to use excrement in suppression.

Pak Chong-hui the traitor has plunged workers into a hell on earth and maltreats and insults them, pouring excrement over their heads. And he tries to stay in the puppet power through the "elections" this year, shamelessly prattling about "cooperation between labour and capital" to deceive the workers.

With no deception or brutal suppression, however, can the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique arrest the struggle of the workers.

It must step down from the puppet power as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people and be sternly judged by history and people.

ROK EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN JAPAN REPORTEDLY FLEES TO U.S.

OW181027Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--Yi Ki-won, councillor of the South Korean puppet embassy in Japan, fled to the United States, opposing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, according to the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

He, together with his family, slipped away to the United States in November last year and asked the U.S. organ concerned to allow him to live there.

Yi Ki-won who had long been discontent with the puppet government made up his mind not to return to South Korea though his term of service in Japan expired. He reportedly keeps his abode in the puppet Central Intelligence Agency. No sooner had he left Japan than he announced that he "resigns from his post in the South Korean Government."

This shows the ever more pronounced wavering and confusion in the puppet ruling quarters and is a continuation of the increasing defection of puppet diplomats.

As is known, in the last few years alone, scores of puppet ranking officials and "diplomats" sought refuge in foreign countries not to cast their lot with Pak Chong-hui the traitor.

12.1 PERCENT GROWTH FORECAST FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW161615Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The independent national industry of our country continues making a leaping progress.

Our industry advanced at a very high rate during the period of the fulfillment of the 6-year plan, which consolidated and developed the successes of industrialisation and brought the technical revolution to a new, higher stage.

In 1976, our industrial output stood 2.5 times the 1970 figure, of which the output of the means of production went up 2.6 times and that of consumer goods 2.4 times. In this period the nation's industrial output augmented at the high rate of 16.3 percent on an annual average.

Last year our industry turned out more goods than were produced in the first 5 years of the past 7-year plan and produced in 5 days what was turned out in the whole year of pre-liberation 1944.

The fuel and power bases and raw material bases of the country were solidified and such key heavy industrial domains as metal, engineering and chemical industries and light industry made a fast development, the inner structures of the industrial domains were further completed and their independence and technical foundation were strengthened considerably.

These successes in the development of industry under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song display to the full the vast potential of the independent and modern chuche-based industry.

In the period of the new long-term plan, the existing foundation will be turned to best account and further expanded in the industrial domains so that the chuche character of industry may be strengthened and further progress be made in modernization and scientification in all domains.

In 1978-1984, the industrial output in terms of value will jump 2.2 times, of which the output of means of production 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. The annual growth of industrial production will show the high average rate of 12.1 percent during this period.

CONFERENCE OF MISSION CHIEFS TO AMERICA CONCLUDES

SK240124Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0120 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea diplomatic mission chiefs accredited to American states closed their 5-day policy review conference here today with a four-point resolution pledging efforts to win more international support for the cause of the country. The resolution called for the utmost efforts to check North Korea's anti-Seoul propaganda activities in the region, to secure more support for South Korea in international society and to expand trade between Korea and the American states they are assigned to.

The mission chiefs will visit frontline areas and tour major industrial facilities and model farm houses before returning to their posts.

CULTURAL PACTS WITH NONALIGNED COUNTRIES PLANNED

SK240126Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to conclude cultural pacts with 22 countries, centering on non-aligned nations, as part of its plan to enhance ties with the neutral countries.

A Foreign Ministry source said today the cultural aspect of international relations has been neglected too much in the past, and it is to remedy this deficiency that the government has conceived such a plan.

Korea has diplomatic ties with 102 countries while it has concluded cultural pacts with only 34 nations. Of the 22 countries, nine nations including Nepal and Senegal are ready to sign such pacts by the end of this year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC SEA ZONE PEGGED TO CONFERENCE

SK240820Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea will decide when to establish its 200-mile economic sea zone on the basis of the outcome of the coming International Sea Law Conference, according to a Foreign Ministry official today.

The official said there are possibilities of differences being settled at the seventh session of the Third UN Sea Law Conference beginning 28 March in Geneva for a duration of 7 weeks. Even if the Geneva meeting failed to produce any agreement, he went on, the government would review and fix the timing of the restrictive sea limit around its shore. Its plans to introduce the extended sea zone have been withheld pending a global consensus on the matter.

South Korea will be represented by an eleven-man delegation, led by former Ambassador to the United States Ham Pyong-chun, in the Sea Law Conference.

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD PROJECTS 1978 PRODUCTION

SK240447Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea's rice harvests this year are estimated at 6,048,000 tons, up 0.7 percent from the 1977 level.

Yet the 1979 rice output target will remain almost unchanged at the 1978 level, it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today.

According to the 1978-1979 major materials production plan worked out by the Economic Planning Board, meat production will grow at an annual rate of 20.4 percent this year and 18.9 percent next year.

The coal output, which is targeted at 18 million tons this year, up 4.2 percent from the 1977 level, will increase by 9.5 percent next year to 19.7 million tons.

Cement production is projected to reach 16,860,000 tons this year, reflecting a rise of 5.9 percent over the 1977 level.

The annual production goals (the 1979 targets in brackets) of major items envisaged in the EPB plan are 1,749,000 tons this year (1,662,000 tons) for barley and wheat, 2,488,000 tons (2,488,000 tons) for fishery products, 850,000 tons (940,000 tons) for iron ore, 15,928,000 tons (16,860,000 tons) for fertilizers, 3,330,000 cases (3,400,000 cases) for flat glass, 65,000 tons (150,000 tons) for low-density polyethylene, 6,693,000 tons (7,860,000 tons) for steel products, 6,500 millions square feet (6,500 million square feet) for plywood, 217,000 tons (239,000 tons) for newsprint, 358,400 tons (391,200 tons) for cotton yarn, 92,000 tons (101,400 tons) for nylon filament yarn, and 105,000 tons (119,600 tons) for polyester filament yarn.

WESTINGHOUSE, GE TO SIGN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CONTRACTS

SK240119Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Mar (HAPTONG)--A formal contract will be signed shortly with Westinghouse Electric Corp. of the United States for the supply and installation of two atomic reactors for the nation's fifth and sixth atomic power units. Sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry and the state-run Korea Electric Company today said that the Korea Electric Company and Westinghouse have agreed to conclude the contract soon, on condition that the contract will be cancelled if the U.S. Senate rejects the extension of a 500 million dollar loan by the U.S. Export-Import Bank for the proposed project.

The Korea Electric Company will also sign a contract with General Electric Company of Britain shortly for the supply and installation of turbine generators for the proposed atomic power units, the sources said.

The construction of the two new atomic power units each with a rated capacity of 900,000 kilowatts at Kori, near Pusan, is estimated to cost a total of 2,000 million dollars.

Ground will be broken sometime in the middle of next month for the construction of the two atomic power units, the sources said. The fifth atomic power unit is expected to be completed in September of 1984 and the sixth in September of 1985, they added.

JOINT COAL PROJECTS SOUGHT IN U.S. CANADA, AUSTRALIA

SK220201Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0125 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea will import 2.2 million tons of soft coal from the United States, Canada and Australia this year, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry today. According to a plan worked out by the ministry, 134,007,000 dollars will be earmarked for the import of soft coal from the United States, Canada and Australia this year, ministry sources said.

South Korea's soft coal import scale will double to 4.4 million tons next year, the sources said. The scale will further rise to 9.5 million tons during the 1980-1981 period and again to 14.8 million tons during the 1982-1983 period, the sources said. The ministry estimates that South Korea's soft coal demand during the 1978-1983 period will reach 30.9 million tons, the sources said.

To help meet the domestic demand, South Korea has already been assured by coal suppliers of the United States, Canada and Australia of the import of 20,950,000 tons on a long-term contract basis, they said.

Meanwhile, the government plans to encourage Korean enterprises to participate in soft coal development projects of resources-rich countries for re-import into Korea, the sources said. Pohang Iron and Steel Company is trying to take part in soft coal development in the United States, Hyundai Shipbuilding and Heavy Industries Company in Australia, Samsung Company in Australia and Canada, and Daesung Industrial Company in Canada, the sources added.

EXCHANGE BANK TO FLOAT RIYAL-DENOMINATED BONDS

SK220243Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Mar (HAPTONG)--The government plans to have the Korea Exchange Bank float riyal-denominated financial bonds worth 51.8 million riyals (15 million U.S. dollars) on the Saudi Arabian money market, sources at the Finance Ministry said today. The Saudi Government has agreed in principle to the proposed floating of bonds on the Saudi Arabian money market, but negotiations are still underway on terms of the bond issue, the sources said.

According to the plan, the bonds to be issued by the Korea Exchange Bank will be taken over by a syndicate of Saudi Arabian banks including National Commercial Bank, the sources said. The proposed bonds will be redeemable over 5 to 7 years at an annual interest rate of 9 percent, they said.

This will be the first foreign exchange-denominated financial bonds to be floated by the Korea Exchange Bank on the Saudi Arabian money market, they added.

BRIEFS

LAWMAKERS' TOUR--Seoul, 23 Mar--Rep Paek Tu-chin, chairman of Yujonghoe, the political grouping of government-appointed lawmakers, left here today on a tour of the Middle East and Europe. Paek will visit Saudi Arabia, Iran, Portugal and six European countries for about 25 days. He is accompanied by Reps Kim Chu-in of the ruling Democratic Republican Party and Chin Ui-chong of the opposition New Democratic Party.

[Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0101 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK]

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON

OW231119Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0622 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME)--Israeli troops, having flagrantly violated the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of a full and equal UN member by their massive invasion deep into Lebanon, are continuing to expand their military activities, says a statement distributed here by an MPR parliamentary group. This open aggression by Israel follows the old scheme of seizing southern Lebanon to facilitate the ultimate design of expanding Israel at the expense of occupied Arab territories.

This latest Israeli aggression, along with others, serves to foist a solution of the Middle East issue on the Arab people that is favorable to the imperialists and other forces hostile to the Arab cause. The MPR parliamentary group, the statement says, angrily condemns the aggressive actions of Israel and resolutely demands the immediate withdrawal of troops from Lebanese territory. It once again reiterates complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people for the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression and a just and comprehensive resolution of the Middle East question based on the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

TSEDENBAL CONGRATULATES ARISMENDI ON BIRTHDAY

OW231113Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0626 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Rooney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

In particular the telegram notes: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I warmly and cordially congratulate you, an ardent internationalist and eminent figure of the international communist movement and staunch fighter for the cause of the working class and working people of Uruguay against imperialism and reaction, on the occasion of your 65th birthday.

MPRP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA, INDIA

OW231111Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0629 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME)--An MPRP delegation headed by J. Jamyan, member of the MPRP Central Committee, left here today by air to take part in the work of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

LAO TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

OW230653Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1835 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Mar (MONTSAME)--A government trade delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by (Abba Phomkong), Lao deputy minister of industry and commerce, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. The delegation was met by D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and minister of the MPR, and T. Narhuu, chief of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CABINET REPORT ON COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION IN 1977

BK231602Y Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 Mar 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 19 Mar--The value of production, services and trade in the cooperative sector during the 9 month period up to 31 December 1977 amounted to more than K 1.23 billion representing 76.64 percent of fulfillment of the target for 1977-78. There are therefore good prospects of achieving the target of more than K 1.6 billion in production, service and trade in the cooperative sector for the 1977-78 fiscal year.

This was mentioned in the report of the Council of Ministers to the first session of the Second Pyithu Hluttaw. The report also states that according to the resolution made at the fourth session of the First Pyithu Hluttaw, 87 pilot agricultural cooperatives were formed. Of these 18 are advanced cooperatives, 20 intermediate and 49 basic level. The value of production and implementation work of these pilot agricultural cooperatives and village cooperatives amounted to more than K 34.4 million.

The report points out that steps are being taken to form at least one pilot agricultural cooperative in each township where possible and as conditions permit during 1977-78.

In addition to these, in accordance with guidelines contained in the appraisal paper on matters concerning salt by the Burma Socialist Programme Party headquarters, a cooperative salt production project was drawn and implemented under this project, 41 salt producers' cooperatives--7 advanced level and 34 basic level. [as published]

Under the guidelines to enable youths to participate in economic undertakings, young graduates and technicians are now engaged in agriculture, livestock breeding, weaving, machine repair, repair and production of domestic electrical appliances and manufacture of ink for copying machines. Arrangements have been made to extend the work of tire manufacture and optical works. A gems cooperative formed with Tatmadaw [armed forces], officers and other ranks in Mogoke is proving successful.

In the fish and meat sector, fish is being produced by 1,906 inns [fish breeding centers] of 1,080 cooperative societies. The catching of seafish is being carried on by 28 cooperative societies, while 43 cooperative societies began fish breeding in 221 ponds. In producing meat, livestock breeding is being carried out by 193 cooperative societies, while the sale of meat is being carried out by 97 societies through 327 shops.

In the forest sector, just as the production of tops and lops is being stepped up, the production of firewood, coal, bamboo, dani [nipa palm] and thatch is also being extended. Similarly in the mine and industrial sector of cooperative societies have been successful. [as published]

For the welfare of the service personal, 17 items of commodities values at more than K 132.6 million were distributed through the cooperative societies.

A total of 331 brokerage centres are being opened for carrying out sale and purchase work among cooperative societies. Under a programme for training, a total of 279 courses were conducted and attended by 19,321 trainees. A public education programme on cooperatives was broadcast through the Burma Broadcasting Service.

CAMBODIANS, VIETNAMESE CLASHED 'EVEN DURING RECENT WAR'

BK240420Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Mar 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Cambodia, our sacred fatherland, is over 2,000 years old. Its territory has shrunk to its present small size as a result of the traitorous acts that generations of ruling classes of feudalists and capitalist reactionaries perpetrated against their own people. This loss of territory was also due to the aggression, expansionism and annexation of foreign imperialism, old and new colonialism, and expansionist and reactionary factions. Our forebears struggled and fought vigorously against all sorts of enemy aggressors, which is why our territory retains even its present size.

Despite all these bitter experiences, under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP our people do not dwell on the past--they look only to the present and future. This means that we wish to live peacefully, enjoying national independence, sovereignty and dignity within the present limits of our territory. However, the U.S. imperialists, their lackeys, and the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese and their supporters will not let our people live in peace as an independent and sovereign nation.

From liberation to the present day all sorts of enemies, especially the Vietnamese, have continuously carried out various provocative acts along our mainland borders and in our territorial waters, seas and islands. They have carried out political and military acts of provocation, espionage, subversion and sabotage. They have tried to erode our territory in border areas and have plundered and destroyed our people's rice and cattle. Recently, several divisions of Vietnamese waged overt and direct aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to annex this country and turn it into a satellite in a single stroke. All these vicious and dark Vietnamese maneuvers have been defeated by the KCP-led Cambodian Revolutionary Army and people. Through this struggle our Cambodian nation and people have come to thoroughly understand the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy's ambition, aggressiveness, trickery, ferocity, fascism and savagery.

Since 1930 the Vietnamese Communist Party and government have framed their strategic political lines in such a way as to turn Cambodia into their satellite by means of the abominable Indochinese federation. This foul policy has become increasingly well known to every one of our people. The confessions of enemy troops and spies who have been captured while engaged in activities against Cambodia have even more clearly revealed the expansionist and annexationist Indochinese federation strategy of the Vietnamese.

Every day, through official statements and sweet words the Vietnamese try to publicize the so-called 'special friendship,' 'special solidarity' and 'peaceful negotiations' with Cambodia. These statements are designed simply to distract us, and are nothing but poisonous and vicious tricks. They are designed to deceive their own people, the Cambodian people and the world, because the acts committed by the Vietnamese are entirely different from their sweet propaganda. The truth is that the Vietnamese still continue to shell Cambodian territory, still continue to send commandos on reconnaissance and espionage missions to conduct subversion and sabotage and kill and destroy in the border areas.

It is only the recent ferocious and fascist aggression against Cambodia by Vietnamese armed forces and their current bombardment of our territory that have shown our KCP-led Cambodian nation the dark and vicious tricks, maneuvers and criminal activities of the Vietnamese. Their crooked and deceitful nature was known to us long ago--even during the recent war. At that time, while waging a valiant struggle our people were embroiled in a series of clashes with the Vietnamese.

Nevertheless, we tried hard to maintain unity with them for the sake of the war against a common enemy--but only as our own masters. We did this because our people do not want to live in slavery or as a satellite of any other nation--especially the Vietnamese.

This clearly proves that our Cambodian people have always embraced patriotism. They love their democratic rights and liberties, national independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity even more than their own lives. Our Cambodian nation and people have always maintained this lofty ideology, and have struggled vigorously, never hesitating to sacrifice everything for its preservation.

MARCOS, PRC PRAISED FOR STAND ON SMALL COUNTRIES

BK240437Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Excerpt] Li Hsien-nien, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, has returned to Peking from Dacca after successfully concluding official friendly visits to the Philippines and Bangladesh. He was accorded a warm welcome at the Peking airport by Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Wang Chen and Chen Mu-hua, vice premiers of the State Council; and Comrades Wu Te, Teng Ying-chao and Chi Peng-fei, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In the Philippines Comrade Li Hsien-nien and the Chinese delegation were accorded a warm welcome by President Marcos. At a banquet in honor of Marcos, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: This visit has been crowned with success. The relations and friendship between China and the Philippines will grow in strength and develop. Marcos expressed satisfaction with the steadily developing relationship between the two countries. He highly valued China's stand on relations with smaller countries. He pointed out: Such relations are based on mutual trust and are beneficial to each party concerned.

In a grand reception in honor of President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh, Comrade Li Hsien-nien and the Bangladesh president exchanged speeches in which they unanimously noted that the two sides had, through their talks, enhanced mutual understanding and further expanded mutual friendship. They said the two sides were satisfied with the rapid development of relations between their countries, reaching an agreement of views on various international issues.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREET'S PAKISTAN NATIONAL DAY

BK240240Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Mar 78 BK

[Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan's 23 March message to Fazal Elahi Chaudhry on Pakistan's national day]

[Text] To His Excellency Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamabad: On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan it is our pleasure to send you and to the government and friendly people of Pakistan our most ardent congratulations on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia.

We wish your excellency the best of health and complete success in your lofty mission. We also wish the Pakistani Government and people success in their efforts to defend independence and build the country. May the friendly relations between our two nations further develop and strengthen in the interests of our two peoples and of all countries in the world.

With highest regards

Phnom Penh, 23 March 1978

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia

LPRP'S 23D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY HAILED BY MEDIA

Radio Editorial

BK221540Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 22 Mar 78 B

[Unattributed editorial: "Under the Glorious Party Banner, Let Our Entire Army March Forward To Brilliantly Fulfill All Duties"]

[Text] The correct line and wise, clear-sighted and creative leadership and guidance of the LPRP--the vanguard party of the Lao working class and laboring people of all nationalities--are the decisive factors in all the victories of the Lao revolution and are significant for the development of our country, which is taking place in accordance with the development of history in the present era.

During the past 23 years the Lao nation has advanced under the glorious banner of the LPRP. For one-third of this century, our party has written a glorious page of national history and successfully led Lao people of all nationalities to rise and completely throw off the feudalism and colonialism chains, defeat all enemy aggressors and win independence and sovereignty for our nation and people. Over the past several years, our people have advanced along the glorious path of history, from being slaves to being the vanguard combatants of the present era.

The great success won by our country in the cause of national independence, democracy and socialism reflects the party's correct line and its wise, clear-sighted and creative guidance and leadership and revolutionary methods. On its path of struggle, our party has always maintained its independence and sovereignty in formulating revolutionary strategies and tactics and held aloft the two banners of national independence and socialism. It has persisted in inventing appropriate revolutionary methods, mobilizing and organizing the strength of the masses throughout the country and coordinating the strength of our people with the might of the world revolution, turning it into a unified strength for winning victories.

In the face of all the cunning and cruel enemies and various difficulties and complexities, our party has always persisted in its status and role as the powerful vanguard force of the Lao working class and the honest representative of national interests and national existence. It has firmly held aloft the banner of invincible Marxism-Leninism, advocated lofty patriotism in close coordination with proletarian internationalism and courageously fought in the interests of the country and world revolution.

The initial stage of the revolutionary turn has taken place at a time when our country has achieved national-democratic revolution throughout the country and is advancing to carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction. It is a period for resolving the question of who is winning over whom between the two lines--socialism and capitalism--a period of trials and tests for our people.

In doing away with the rotten vestiges left by history and the influence of colonialism, pushing forward socialist transformation and socialist construction, building our national economy from small production to large-scale socialist production, resolving problems that affect production and defeating all schemes of imperialism and various reactionary forces, our party, army and people are called upon to strive persistently to use our strength and initiatives, surmount all difficulties and heighten the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

In the past 2 years, our army and people throughout the country have vigorously pushed forward the emulation movement of socialist transformation and construction and recorded many fundamentally important achievements in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres and the field of national defense consolidation. Our army and people have gained many new experiences and many new favorable conditions have emerged and are constantly developing with each passing day. Progress is forcing backwardness to retreat step-by-step. All this shows the bright future the cause of socialist transformation and construction has in our country. This testifies to the correctness of the revolutionary line expounded in the fourth resolution of our party Central Committee and shows that this revolutionary line embodies a revolutionary and scientific outlook.

The Lao people throughout the country profoundly realize that only by achieving socialism can we win the right to be masters of our own fate and country, win everlasting national independence, and achieve a plentiful, progressive and happy life. Therefore, we must resolutely follow the path set by the party.

Our current revolutionary cause calls on us to fully restore the national economy. We must strive to fulfill various objectives of the economic restoration and construction and national defense plans adopted by our party and state, particularly in the year 1978, which is the third year of our national construction effort aimed at paving the way for active development of the socialist revolution in our country in the future.

Our country is still poor, and we still lack technical, scientific and material bases. Therefore, the most important issue is to understand that the great strength of our people and the rich natural resources available in our country are factors insuring the active advancement of the cause of socialist revolution in our country. In every period of the revolutionary turn in our country, important [words indistinct] of our cadres and party members is of important significance. Therefore, it is necessary to heighten our revolutionary attitude, practice thrift, remain honest and flawless, lead a correct way of life, possess firm political and ideological principles, employ scientific and revolutionary methods of work, be closely associated with the masses, heighten the spirit of revolutionary offensive as well as the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency and resolutely struggle against those hindering the revolution.

Cadres and party members must always heighten the spirit of communist enthusiasm, remain unshaken and unyielding to difficulties, resolutely turn the situation in their favor, and carry out each task as befits cadres who lead and, at the same time, serve the people. It is certain that the revolutionary movement will become keen and vigorous, a place where strengths and capabilities can be increased and developed and everyone works at top efficiency.

Our revolutionary armed forces are the instruments of the proletarian dictatorship. They have been educated, trained and tempered by the LPRP. Our armed forces are a revolutionary army with a lofty outlook and heroic traditions. The party, state and people fully trust and cherish them. Therefore, in this new revolutionary period, our cadres and combatants must preserve and bring into full play the traditions of a heroic army. We must equip this army with the strength and capability to fight well, effectively increase production, efficiently mobilize the people to build political bases and temper themselves to become new, truly socialist men.

We will never allow backwardness, complacency and other erroneous trends to remain in our army. Wherever our army is stationed, it must contribute to improving the local situation and nurture the spirit of enthusiasm in all spheres of work. Our army units must always unite, surmount obstacles, organize, observe strict discipline, win the love and confidence of the people, local administration and other mass organizations, encourage everyone to take part in socialist construction, and be loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party and country.

Our army must always heighten its determination to achieve the love of the country and new system and the spirit of proletarian internationalism. We must be vigilant, prepared for combat and fight well in order to defend the country and the people's lives and property and positively strive to build socialism in our country.

Under the glorious banner of the party, let our army firmly and powerfully advance forward. Let us advance with the centralized strength of popular collectivization and be determined to build and make our country a prosperous socialist nation.

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK240656Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Mar 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 24 March editorial: "Respond Fully to the Appeal of the LPRP Central Committee"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 23d founding anniversary of the LPRP, the Central Committee issued an important appeal to the entire party, army and people to march forward to fulfill the new tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

In inheriting the fine tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, our party has undertaken an extremely heavy but glorious and honorable mission. For example, over the past 2 years, our party has led the people of Laos of all nationalities to carry out the socialist revolution--a new revolutionary stage in our country--and has organized and mobilized the masses to engage in a fierce struggle to settle the question of who will win--socialism or capitalism.

The appeal hails and praises the achievements recorded by our entire party, army and people. In the past we have not only smashed the enemy's maneuvers in defending the homeland, but also carried out socialist transformation and construction and won many successes, such as those recorded on the agricultural front.

The appeal points out that it is apparent we have recorded new achievements in our continued socialist transformation and construction over the past year. These achievements have consolidated our popular democratic administration, further strengthened the position and power of our revolution and firmly defended and consolidated our new system, thus contributing to the defense and development of the world socialist system and further strengthening the movement for national independence, democracy and world peace.

These achievements have proved that, no matter what the circumstances, by firmly grasping the principles of Marxism-Leninism and learning from the experiences of the various fraternal socialist countries, our party has been able to work out a timely and correct line.

Meanwhile, it has grown in all aspects, especially by tightening its ranks from the center down to grassroots party organizations. Our cadres and members have firmly grasped the viewpoint and stand of the working class. This has decisive significance for the success of our cause in the coming period.

After expressing deep thanks to the communist parties and people of the various fraternal socialist countries, as well as to other friends for their effective support and assistance to the Lao revolution, the appeal sets forth the following duties and tasks for the entire party, army and people:

We must make the relations of socialist production prevail step-by-step in the national economy. At the same time, we must develop productive forces, build the foundations of a new socialist economy, strengthen proletarian dictatorship and insure the working people's mastery in all activities. To fulfill these tasks, the appeal calls on us to be deeply imbued with the party's line and policies and apply these to the real situation of each service, unit and locality; constantly upholding our fighting spirit and revolutionary offensive; always heightening vigilance; and realizing clearly who are the enemies of our nation and socialism and, at the same time, clearly distinguishing friend from foe and revolution from counterrevolution.

In particular, our cadres and party members, no matter what their branch of service, must bring into full play their fine revolutionary tradition, consolidate the viewpoint and stand of the working class, improve their revolutionary quality, strengthen unity within the party's ranks, maintain good relations with the people, and rectify their weak points and shortcomings in implementing the party and state's line and policies so as to be worthy of the people's confidence in the party and state.

The entire party, army and people should strive to fulfill the immediate and long-term tasks clearly stipulated in Premier Kaysone Phomvihan's report. Let us resolve the remaining difficulties and shortcomings so as to bring a new change to the national economy and prepare the necessary conditions for socialist transformation and construction in our country. In doing so, we will be responding practically to the appeal of the LPRP Central Committee.

ECONOMIC-POLITICAL TALKS HELD WITH LAO DELEGATION

BK231553Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Wichian Watthankun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, reported to newsmen this evening on today's discussions between Thai and Lao officials.

He said the two sides had smooth talks on economic and political matters. A draft of the joint communique is being studied by officials of both countries. The joint communique will reiterate what was said in the communique signed by both countries on 3 August 1976 and will include matters which the two countries have discussed and agreed upon during the current talks.

Deputy Communications Minister Prasong Sukhum headed the Thai side during discussions of economic matters, while the Lao side was led by Vice Minister of Public Works and Transport Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani.

The under secretaries of the Thai and Lao foreign ministries headed their respective delegations during discussions on political matters. The joint communique will include what was agreed upon. The Information Department director general disclosed that the general Southeast Asian situation was discussed during political talks. Both countries agree changes have taken place in this region and regional problems should be solved by countries within the region without interference from countries outside the region. They also noted that changes which have occurred lately are very significant to countries in this region.

The director general reported that the Lao vice premier and Thai foreign minister and deputy foreign minister did not participate in the political and economic discussions, but remained at the Foreign Ministry where they engaged in high-level discussions on problems which might arise during those talks. He said the Thai and Lao officials freely exchanged views in an attempt to effectively solve various problems. It can be said that Thai-Lao relations are much improved and will continue to improve.

Uppadit Statement

BK240910Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Mar 78 BK

[Recorded statement by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on the results of the Thai-Lao 23 March talks in Bangkok on political and economic issues--date of statement not given]

[Text] Both sides were pleased to note the gradual improvement in bilateral relations as indicated by the signing of the Thai-Lao aviation agreement which permits Thailand to fly to and overfly Laos, revival of the Mekong River joint development projects under ESCAP's assistance, and the exchange of ambassadors. Lao ambassador to Thailand Thao Vanthong recently presented his credentials to his majesty the king.

Both sides maintain that differences in political, economic and social systems do not constitute obstacles to good bilateral relations as long as both sides adhere to the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. Our two countries can cooperate for mutual benefit. Moreover, both sides stress that they will uphold and respect the Thai-Lao joint communique issued in Vientiane on 3 August 1976.

Let us turn to specific issues between Thailand and Laos. Both sides have agreed to instruct local officials concerned of the two countries to meet when necessary to prevent border incidents and misunderstanding and to solve problems which may arise along the common border. Meetings between local officials of the two countries can help solve the border problem.

We also talked about Thai nationals now detained in Laos. The Lao side has promised to release them.

The opening of more border crossing points is another topic that interests the mass media. We have already opened two border crossing points, one in Nong Khai and the other in Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom opposite Laos' Savannakhet. Very few people know that the border crossing point at Mukdahan is open. The two delegations have agreed that officials of the two countries will study new locations for the opening of additional crossing points.

Details on Economic Discussions

BK240721Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Interview with Deputy Communications Minister Prasong Sukhum on the meeting between Thai and Lao delegations at the Foreign Ministry on 23 March--recorded]

[Text] [Prasong] Three economic issues were discussed at the meeting. First, we talked about efforts to expedite the transit of goods through Thailand at fair freight rates. The second issue concerned bilateral trade between the two countries, particularly the development of trade on a government-to-government basis, because at present trade between Thailand and Laos is only active along the border, and this will be controlled in the future. The third issue dealt with efforts to turn the Mekong River into a river of peace where both sides can enjoy safe and convenient navigation and ferry service. These are the main issues the two delegations discussed.

The meeting today marked a good start because we reached agreement in principle on these issues. On bilateral trade as well as the use of the Mekong River, we will adhere to the principle of fraternity, equality and common interests. The results of the meeting will appear in the Thai-Lao joint communique. A joint committee will soon be appointed to further implement what we have agreed upon today through coordination with the embassies of the two countries.

[Question] Will the joint committee work alone on the three issues?

[Answer] Yes, the committee will consist of specialists on specific issues.

[Question] Will we establish a state organization to handle government-to-government trade with Laos?

[Answer] State enterprises--such as the State Warehouse Organization--will conduct the trade.

[Question] Do you mean that if the trade is in forest products, it will be the Forestry Department's responsibility?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Was the purchase of logs from Laos discussed at the meeting?

[Answer] This will be brought up later when both sides hold talks on the details of these issues. In principle, we can purchase logs from Laos.

[Question] Was any agreement on trade signed?

[Answer] We must first start implementing agreed upon schemes before we can sign any agreement or protocol.

[Question] When will the trade agreement be signed?

[Answer] The committee will study the details and certain technical problems before the two countries can sign an agreement.

[Question] The Lao side had earlier asked us to open more border crossings. Did the Lao delegation bring this up during the meeting?

[Answer] They asked us about this, but I told them this matter should be discussed at the political meeting.

[Question] Did the meeting take place in a good atmosphere?

[Answer] Yes. At the end of the meeting, the Lao delegation thanked us and expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting, which will help create fraternity between the two countries.

[Question] When will the joint communique be issued?

[Answer] I do not know because the joint communique must also include the results of the political talks between the two delegations.

[Question] Did the Lao side talk about the smuggling of goods by influential merchants into border areas?

[Answer] Laos wants orderly bilateral trade along the border. Meanwhile, the smuggling of goods along the border will gradually be suppressed.

THAI RAT HINTS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN PROBLEMS WITH LAOS

BK220925Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Mar 78 p 3 BK

[Wira Musikaphong column: "Boxing Outside the Ring"]

[Text] Our problems with Laos are no fewer than those we have with Cambodia; therefore, we must give equal attention to both countries if we want to solve these problems. That is, we must deal with both countries, using restraint and intelligence.

One cannot feel like clobbering the Lao foreign minister when hearing his comment.

[sentence as published] Only those outside the administration are permitted to nurture such a feeling. Those in government are absolutely prohibited from entertaining such feelings, because if they couldn't clobber the Lao official they would yell curses at him as cabinet ministers of the Thanin government once did. That is not going to solve any problem.

Regardless of what they say and how abrasive they sound, they must be heard with restraint.

For example, Lao Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasi [title as published] said Thai-Lao relations can be further improved if Thailand stops sending Lao refugees on subversive missions inside Laos. He said Laos wants peace along the border and Thailand should not delay the transit of goods destined for Laos. Yes, such a comment must be listened to, even though it may not be too pleasant, if we want to solve our problems with Laos.

Although the question of delay of Lao goods transiting Thailand is a serious matter (to Laos), I feel the issue can be explained to that country. However, the issue which would be difficult to explain and is important to both countries is the harassment along the border.

I don't think Thailand can accept the allegation that Lao refugees are sent for subversive activities inside Laos, nor can it admit it is responsible. However, the fact is General Vang Pao's armed Meo soldiers have often fled into Thailand after having been defeated by Lao soldiers. This is a matter in which it would be difficult for Laos not to feel that Thailand is somehow involved.

It is common knowledge that many Lao refugees are in Thailand. It is difficult to determine if any of them sneak out to harass Laos.

What is important is that we have not invited any Lao to seek refuge in Thailand. They have come on their own, and we have been forced to accept them on humanitarian grounds. The wealthy country, which often talks about human rights, has never seriously helped. We have had no choice but to accept these refugees. However, we may be able to put things in perspective if we listen to Police Maj Gen Chana Samutthawanit [former Thai ambassador to Cambodia]. Major General Chana said: "Cambodian refugees receive direct and indirect support from a certain superpower to create incidents along the Thai-Lao-Cambodian border, with the aim of creating among the Thai the belief that they are facing a communist threat and thus need superpower protection. Once we rely on the superpower, it will be able to set up conditions benefiting its own political and strategic interests."

Speaking frankly, like a guy boxing outside the ring, I would say the United States must be involved to a certain extent. Readers may recall where General Van Pao is now living. Is this enough of a reason to substantiate my assumption?

To solve the problems between Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, one must first eliminate superpower interference and then make our government independent, with no shadow government, as we have had in the past. A sincere dialog can then be initiated using human relations and perseverance, but without allowing tempers to be used to settle any issue. In this way Thailand can deal with Laos and Cambodia as good neighbors and refrain from entering a war which nobody wants.

BORDER DEMARCATION WITH MALAYSIA DELAYED BY INSURGENTS

BK240158Y Bangkok POST in English 24 Mar 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The demarcation of the Thai-Malaysian border is being delayed due to communist harassment and the ruggedness of the terrain, General Charoen Phorphanit, chairman of the Thai team in the Thai-Malaysian Demarcation Committee, revealed. General Charoen, who has just returned from an inspection of the demarcation process, said communist insurgents have been frequently ambushing officials and planting landmines to trap them.

Harassment Continues

BK240200Y Bangkok POST in English 24 Mar 78 p 5 BK

[Text] Construction of the 2 billion baht Banglang multi-purpose dam in Banang Sata District, Yala Province, is being hindered by constant threats and harassment from various terrorists gangs.

The latest case of harassment occurred on March 17 when an army truck hit a landmine planted by terrorists on a road linking the dam site with a resettlement area. One soldier was killed in the explosion.

Since the beginning of this year, five landmine explosions were reported, all occurring on and along the road leading to the resettlement area. Four tractors were burned down and four dump trucks were damaged.

Chief information officer of Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), Mr Suphin Panyamak, said yesterday the fourth army region troops have been called in to provide protection to the construction workers.

He said an extortion note sent to the EGAT's office at the dam site by a self-proclaimed "Abas Baland" separatist gang demanded protection money of 500,000 baht.

The power station is expected to generate 200 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year for Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat and other southern provinces. The dam will also irrigate 380,000 rai of farmland in Yala and Pattani. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1981.

POST REPORTS RESUMPTION OF INDOCHINA OVERFLIGHTS

HK240220Y Bangkok POST in English 24 Mar 78 p 3 HK

[Excerpt] Thai International and Cathay Pacific yesterday shared the honour of officially reopening the direct air route between Bangkok and Hong Kong known as Amber One, with each flying out of their home cities in opposite directions.

Amber One, which crosses southern Laos and the central Vietnamese city of Danang and was closed in 1975 during the last days of the Vietnam war, cuts the flying time between Bangkok and Hong Kong by about 80 minutes.

The inaugural Thai flight TG610, an Airbus 300 bound for Hong Kong and Osaka, left Bangkok at 9:34 a.m. and was expected to land in Hong Kong less than two and a half hours later.

The plane returned to Don Muang later in the day, landing at 5:20 p.m., and a smiling Capt Patima Suchiwa expressed his delight at the reopening of Amber One, saying "everything went smoothly, and we saved over 1 hour's flight time as well as 6 tons of fuel.

"Ground control in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand were very cooperative and the Danang control relayed messages to Hong Kong and Laos for us. Unfortunately, we could not see the city because of the clouds, though crossing into Thailand we could see the Mekong River below us clearly," Capt Patima related.

3,000 MEOS KILLED ATTEMPTING TO FLEE TO THAILAND

HK221451Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 22 Mar 78 HK

[By Joel Henri]

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Mar (AFP)--Three thousand Meo hill tribesmen were killed during an attempt to cross into Thailand in the last 3 weeks, a rebel leader told AFP today.

The rebel leader and several hundred of his followers managed to escape the communist dragnet.

He said 2,000 Meos who had escaped napalm bombs and gas attacks were trying to reach the Mekong River, which marks the border between Thailand and Laos.

Every night small groups of 50 to 100 people cross the river and are fired upon by Pathet Lao patrols. Two hundred of them made the crossing on Monday night after commandeering a Lao ferry, police reported today.

The Meo leader, a former officer of the Royal Lao Army 2d Division comprising Meo elements, asked not to be identified. He said the communist attack was launched on February 10 against the 6,000 inhabitants in the foothills of the [words indistinct] Phou Bia, a mountain range 150 km (100 miles) northeast of Vientiane. The region was a stronghold of Meo resistance. Eleven Vietnamese battalions took part in the communist offensive.

The three villages where his followers and their families lived near Phou Bia were surrounded and bombarded day and night by artillery and aircraft.

"We held out for 3 days and after that we broke out of the encirclement in small groups. We were hunted over 150 km (100 miles) until we reached the Mekong Valley. Only 400 Meos have so far managed to cross the river," he added.

"It is probably the biggest tragedy of the Meo people since the start of the Vietnamese offensive," he said.

The former army officer confirmed reports by Meo refugees that Vietnamese had used gas during the offensive.

"They fired shells that exploded in the air and spread poisonous fumes over a large area...people vomited and died," he added.

He said Meo rebels were still holding out in the mountain region north of Phou Bia and that they could still harass communist security forces for a long time.

VOPT RADIO CLAIMS U.S. AIDS KRIANGSAK IN SUPPORTING KHMER SEREI

BK231245Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand
1000 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The Kriangsak Warlord Clique Continues To Serve the United States by Supporting the Khmer Serei"]

[Summary] "It is well known that the barbaric, murderous incidents which have occurred along the Cambodian border and the confusion over the delineation of that border are the results of the depraved scheme of the United States and its lackeys in Thailand, particularly the fascist warlords. This scheme uses Cambodian rebels--the Khmer Serei--to conduct sabotage and espionage activities against Democratic Cambodia. Such activities have been stepped up since the 6 October 1976 coup in which warlord Kriangsak participated as the secretary general of the usurping fascist warlord clique.

"After assuming administrative control of Thailand, the clique initially slanderously claimed that the Cambodian Government was responsible for the border incidents. However, the Thai people have continued to expose the depraved scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, since it runs counter to their interests and aspirations."

"Since he became prime minister, warlord Kriangsak has been colluding with the United States in allowing the Khmer Serei to use Thai soil as a base from which to consolidate their forces and perpetrate crimes on both Thai and Cambodian territory. At the same time he has been clamoring that he desires friendship with Cambodia. In line with this, warlord Kriangsak has changed tactics from accusing the Cambodian Government of being responsible for the border incidents to slandering the Thai people's liberation armed forces in this regard; witness his lies in early March."

U.S. imperialism has been using Thailand as a base from which to consolidate forces against and interfere in Cambodia since the days of the Sarit regime. It first tried to topple the Sihanouk government, which had always refused to submit to U.S. pressure. Thus, with U.S. support, the Lon Nol government came to power in 1970 and the United States openly began using Thailand as a base from which to prop up that government. Later, when the Lon Nol clique's ability to survive became doubtful, such schemes as the establishment of strategic villages on both sides of the Cambodian border were initiated.

In April 1975 the Cambodian people toppled the Lon Nol clique and expelled the U.S. imperialists. Since then the U.S. imperialists and their Thai lackeys have been using the Khmer Serei in their efforts to topple the young Democratic Cambodia. The In Tam clique, the moribund U.S. lackeys in Cambodia who had fled into Thailand, used to be the principal anti-Cambodian group.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated the Mayaguez incident in mid-May, dispatching troops from Thai soil to carry out raids inside Cambodia. In the same month, remnants of the Lon Nol clique slipped into Thailand from the Preah Vihear area. Shortly thereafter, the Khmer Serei became very active in the Ta Phraya area, forcing the Khukrit government to order In Tam out of the country, but the fascist warlords in the National Security Council reversed that order.

In December 1975, the Khmer Serei under In Tam precipitated a serious incident along the Prachin Buri-Battambang border, and the fascist warlords dispatched Thai forces to assist them. Also, Khmer Serei forces under Sek Sam Iet were allowed to continue operations out of Aranyaprathet.

Cambodian refugee camps were also used for consolidating Khmer Serei forces. "Cambodians who used to work in refugee camps and for the press have confirmed that the Supreme Command has employed Khmer Serei to collect information inside Cambodia. The Khmer Serei themselves openly boast they have been using Thailand as a base from which to launch anti-Cambodian missions. A Bangkok journal revealed that Khmer Serei units fighting against Cambodian soldiers are supported by the Thai Army, and Thai Air Force planes were used to support a January 1977 border incident they precipitated in Trat."

"It has also been revealed that Ban Noi Parai and nearby villages--sites of cruel massacres in January 1977--were part of the strategic village system set up during the Lon Nol government and people in those villages frequently intruded into Cambodian territory. This disclosure forced the Thanin government and the fascist warlords to defend themselves by saying border demarcation in the area in which those villages are situated is unclear, and thus it is impossible to tell whether those villages are inside Thailand or Cambodia."

Similar incidents have occurred since warlord Kriangsak came to power, and some of the perpetrators have been caught redhanded. On 20 December 1977 Thai authorities in Aranyaprathet mistakenly arrested 34 Khmer Serei members who were bringing weapons from the Chittaphawan monks college in Chon Buri to their friends in the border area.

'It was claimed in February this year that Cambodian soldiers intruded into Thai territory and shot people in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. However, the deputy governor of Trat told the press those who perpetrated that crime were Cambodian rightists--meaning the Khmer Serei, U.S. lackeys and friends of the Kriangsak warlord clique.

"The facts are clear. No matter how often the warlord clique accuses the Thai people's armed forces of perpetrating incidents along the Cambodian border, he cannot conceal his own people's actions. These actions will only further expose the Kriangsak warlord clique as a traitorous group which sacrifices Thai people's lives to serve U.S. imperialism by supporting the Khmer Serei campaign to harass and subvert Cambodia."

VOPT SCORES U.S. 'CONTROL' OF GOVERNMENT

BK201654Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 19 Mar 78 BK

[Article: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Increasing Their Control of Thailand"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' depraved purpose in manipulating warlord Kriangsak to stage a coup on 20 October last year was to increase their control and plunder of Thailand and thus restore and expand U.S. influence here. Following the takeover by warlord Kriangsak, that cunning U.S. lackey, high-ranking U.S. military and civilian officials came in great numbers in order to make plans and instruct the Kriangsak government on a country-selling policy that would serve U.S. aggression against the plunder of Thailand and its oppression of the Thai people. They arrogantly claimed that all U.S.-Thai treaties and agreements--including military and economic assistance agreements, the SEATO treaty and the Thanat-Rusk joint statement--remain in full force. That meant the U.S. imperialists were entitled to maintain military bases in Thailand and bring in and station its forces here at any time and in any number.

In order to again use Thailand as its base for aggression, the U.S. imperialists instructed the Kriangsak government to improve and expand Don Muang Airport and Sattahip Naval Base; speed up the construction of a naval base in Phangnga Province, a new deepsea port at Laem Chabang in Chon Buri Province and the strategic Chachoengsao-Sattahip Railway; and, finally, restore the project to construct the Nong Ngu Hao Airport in Samut Prakan Province.

Meanwhile, U.S. military officials in the guise of advisers and technicians are still controlling and operating the Ramasum electronic communications center in Udon Thani Province and the giant radar station on Doi Inthanon in Chiang Mai Province and are carrying out espionage against countries in this region. U.S. military aircraft loaded with weapons and war materials fly in and out of Thailand as they wish. U.S. warships and their crews continuously visit Thailand for war exercises, thus violating Thailand's sovereignty.

A spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Thailand said, under the agreement reached between the U.S. and Thai Government, U.S. warships will continue to make port calls here.

The stepped-up effort by the U.S. imperialists in improving and expanding its military bases and installations through the Kriangsak government will closely connect the U.S. military base system in Thailand with the overall U.S. military base network in the Pacific and Indian oceans. A high-ranking official of the U.S. Defense Department once said the U.S. military bases in Thailand are of strategic importance and the United States will have to maintain them. The U.S. imperialists are increasing their control of Thailand both militarily and politically because they must protect their interests in economically plundering Thailand. With extended privileges granted by the Kriangsak government, the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups are plundering in full force tin in Phangnga Province, zinc in Tak Province and natural gas and petroleum in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. They are also expanding the oil refining capacity in order to squeeze out larger profits. They have come in full force to lay down plans to plunder Thailand's valuable natural resources in the northeast and the oil shale deposit in Tak Province, which is estimated at some 1 billion tons. They also plan to set up a huge steel plant in Thailand to monopolize the steel industry here.

The U.S. imperialists are very satisfied with the wholehearted service rendered them by the Kriangsak government. U.S. President Carter has sent a letter commending warlord Kriangsak, the cunning, favorite U.S. lackey. U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Robert Oakley visited Thailand especially to boost warlord Kriangsak's morale. He told the latter the United States will not abandon Southeast Asia because this area, including Thailand, is of strategic as well as economic importance for the United States. Because of this, the United States will continue to give assistance to the Kriangsak government.

In fact, the so-called U.S. assistance consists of money, weapons and advisers given to the Kriangsak government to oppress and suppress the people in order to protect U.S. interests. U.S. aid in the form of weapons and military materials under the so-called economic and military assistance program to the Kriangsak government will be increased in 1978 to over 1 billion baht.

The U.S. imperialists are instructing the Kriangsak government on how to cruelly and barbarously suppress the people, especially those in rural areas where the armed struggle is raging. They are stepping up their research work on germ warfare and the use of biological and chemical weapons in Thailand. They have used chemical poisons to kill hundreds of people in the northeast and elsewhere. This has been vehemently condemned by justice-loving people both at home and abroad.

The United States and the traitorous fascist Kriangsak government are cruelly and barbarously suppressing the people in keeping with the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups' theory that U.S. investment in Thailand will only be fully realized when suppression of the rebels--meaning the patriotic and democratic--is successful. This clearly shows that the campaign to suppress the people being carried out by the United States and the traitorous Kriangsak government is mainly for the benefit of the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups. The U.S. imperialists are stepping up their control of Thailand because they want to use Thailand as a major base in their rivalry for power with Soviet social-imperialism, and also to protect huge U.S. economic interests in this part of the world.

Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific Affairs, said early this year that east Asia and the Pacific, more than any other part of the world, are of strategic as well as economic importance to the United States. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown also said recently that the United States will maintain its might in the Pacific Ocean in order to safeguard U.S. influence and interests in this area.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will visit Thailand in the middle of April. He will make plans for tighter control of Thailand in order to better serve U.S. strategic policy.

All this shows clearly that even though U.S. bases and forces were driven out of Thailand in 1976 following protests by the patriotic Thai people, the U.S. imperialists have again revived and extensively expanded their influence in Thailand through the service rendered by their faithful lackey, the traitorous fascist government. They are using Thailand as a base for aggression and a source of plunder where they can oppress the people.

The U.S. imperialists are grossly violating Thailand's sovereignty and arrogantly trampling on the 20 March spirit. They are acting against the common desires of the patriotic and democracy-loving people of Thailand. Thai people who love their country and democracy will never allow the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous fascist Kriangsak government to bring disaster to the country and people. The Thai people realize the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling fascist Kriangsak government have caused the country to lose its genuine independence and the people to lose their genuine democratic rights. Therefore, in order to achieve genuine independence and democracy for the country and the people, the Thai people must unite, resolutely inherit and uphold the 20 March spirit and take up all forms of struggle, especially the armed struggle in the rural areas, in order to get rid of the U.S. imperialist influence and topple the traitorous fascist government. This is the sacred duty of every patriotic and democracy-loving person.

VOPT SCORES GOVERNMENT FOR KEEPING WORKERS' WAGES LOW

BK241030Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand
1000 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Unattributed Article: "Workers' Struggle for Minimum Wage Increase Is Legitimate"]

[Text] It is widely known that wages of Thai workers are among the lowest in the world. Foreign monopoly capitalists are certainly well aware of this fact. Among the reasons foreign monopoly capitalists come in droves to invest in Thailand is the availability of rich natural resources and cheap labor. The Kriangsak government is also well aware of this; it is using cheap labor to lure foreign investors to Thailand in exchange for commission fees, a share of the profits and other forms of support. This particularly is the case with the U.S. imperialists whose investments in Thailand total over 10 billion baht. The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary government are colluding to cruelly keep wages of Thai workers ridiculously low. They do not care whether those workers can feed their families on such meager wages.

Over the past 4 to 5 years, the fascist, traitorous administration of a series of reactionary governments--which have dumped money into people suppression efforts, corrupted the national budget for their own ends, permitted foreign capitalists to plunder the country and rake off huge profits--has placed the national economy in a grave situation and squandered the country's rich natural resources.

On the one hand, inflation has alarmingly skyrocketed. Surveys reveal that between 1975 and 1977 the cost of living in Bangkok and surrounding provinces rose 20 percent, 25 percent in the northeast and over 30 percent in the north, central and southern regions. On the other hand, many farmers have gone bankrupt and had to migrate to the cities to seek jobs, rapidly bringing the number of unemployed to over 1 million in 1977. Successive governments, representing foreign capitalists, big landlords and big capitalists, have seized this opportunity to further reduce workers' wages.

The Thanin government halfheartedly raised the minimum wage in order to soothe workers' displeasure at their low wages. A labor leader noted that the increase was so small that it was worthless, meaning it did not improve the workers' livelihood. This is because the wage increase did not reflect the concurrent increase in prices of commodities. While prices of food and essential commodities rose 35 percent in the north, the minimum wage increased by only 19 percent.

The Kriangsak government, which claims it loves workers as if they were its children, continues to keep the lid on workers' wages. On the one hand, it prohibits workers from striking in order to undermine the bargaining power they need to protect their legitimate interests. At the same time it allows employers to violate the labor law by paying workers less than the stipulated minimum wage and taking deductions from their salaries for various reasons. On the other hand, the Kriangsak government has increased fees for various services. In particular, on 8 March it increased taxes on 141 items, including gasoline, which has driven up prices of other commodities as well. For example, a bowl of noodles now costs from 5 to 7 baht in Bangkok. This has decreased the real value of workers' wages.

The minimum wage for workers in Bangkok and its outlying provinces is 28 baht per day. If a worker eats two bowls of rice at 3 baht each and drinks one glass of ice water with each meal, it will cost him 562.50 baht a month. This would leave him only 277 baht out of his 840 baht salary. With 1 baht per bus ride and various other expenses, his salary would not be enough to cover expenses. Strong workers must work extra hard in order to earn more money, thus gradually destroying their health. Workers face many hardships, including a shortened lifespan.

The Kriangsak government has been trying to create the impression among people that the appeal by the Council of Labor Organizations of Thailand for an increase in the daily minimum wage of workers in Bangkok and nearby provinces to 45 baht is unreasonably high and will result in a rise in commodity prices. Such an explanation makes no sense. Why don't members of the government try to live on 45 baht a day? Each of their meals costs tens of thousands of baht.

The excuse that an increase in the minimum wage will cause a rise in commodity prices is also unconvincing. This is because wages of Thai workers amount to less than 5 percent of production costs; therefore, increased wages would not drive up production costs or commodity prices. There is no substance to the claim of selfish capitalists that raising workers' wages would drive up commodity prices. The truth is that since prices of food and essential commodities have increased workers have been forced to demand higher wages.

The workers' struggle for a minimum wage increase is legitimate and will receive sympathy from the general public, which is also threatened by the present poor state of the economy. The Kriangsak government must not delay in increasing the minimum wage. It will not get away with granting a token wage increase. Workers will unite to struggle for a new minimum wage adequately reflecting the increased cost of living.

BULGARIANS, HUNGARIANS SUPPORT SRV ON BORDER ISSUE

OW231533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--Bulgaria's leader Stanko Todorov has expressed his country's anxiety over the tension in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and support to the Vietnamese Government's proposal for early negotiations to settle questions of these relations. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria made the above statement while delivering his report on March 21 on the activities of the Bulgarian Government in 1977.

A joint communique issued on March 22 on Hungarian Foreign Minister Pujá Frigyes' recent visit to Bulgaria pointed out: "The two sides express fraternal solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They fully support the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to peacefully settle the questions of the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and hold that these questions must be settled through negotiations."

BORDER DISTRICT SUCCESSFULLY BUILDS ARMED FORCES

BK231435Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Chau Thanh District Is on an Upward Trend"]

[Summary] Chau Thanh district, Tay Ninh Province, has a 48km border with Cambodia and boasts a population of nearly 100,000 people living in 10 villages, 5 of which are located along the border.

"Chau Thanh district has encountered many difficulties in its efforts to build and develop its armed forces. Barely 1 month after peace was restored, it had to deal with remnants of the enemy forces who, operating in coordination with foreign reactionaries, regularly intruded into its territory to burn homes, plunder property and massacre our compatriots. Last September a large enemy force launched several large attacks across the border against Chau Thanh. Swarming all over (Phuoc Vinh), (Bien Gioi), (Long Dien) and elsewhere, the enemy troops cruelly plundered all, burned all and killed all. They used long-range artillery positioned on the other side of the border to bombard our fields and villages where our people were peacefully working. Since early 1977 enemy troops have massacred hundreds of innocent people in Chau Thanh, burned down almost 300 homes and plundered a considerable amount of property and large numbers of cattle and poultry.

"Angered by the enemy atrocities, the Chau Thanh party organization and people have applied themselves all the more diligently to quickly building the local armed forces. Prominently displayed everywhere is the slogan 'Let us launch concerted offensives, maintain a sufficient supply of food and manpower, and devote everything to production and national defense.'"

The movement to build Chau Thanh district's armed forces has greatly benefited from the efficient work of Comrade (Chin Nhon), head of the Chau Thanh district military committee. Comrade (Chin Nhon) attributes the success of Chau Thanh's efforts to develop its armed forces to the concentrated leadership of the local party organization and administration and to the singlemindedness of the masses.

"Local administrative cadres have directly participated in all battles, from wiping out an enemy squad at (Binh Trung) hamlet to routing enemy troops in the Ben Soi area and tracking down enemy forces on Highway 13. Since last May Chau Thanh's local forces, militia and guerrillas have engaged the enemy more than 100 times, killing and wounding hundreds of enemy troopers and seizing hundreds of assorted weapons.

"Combatants in the local armed forces never forget that they owe their achievements to the thoughtful attention and care of the Chau Thanh party organization and people. Since the beginning of hostilities and the Cambodian invasion of our territory, Chau Thanh's party organization and people have devoted more than 100,000 man-days to combat-support duties--an average of 1 man-day per every member of the total local population. The district maintains a standing work force of 300 laborers to regularly support combat activities. The district once mobilized no less than 10,000 laborers in a day to dig more than 80,000 shelters for the people and several combat trenches. Owing to their painstaking efforts, the Chau Thanh party organization and people have successfully developed their local forces from a single company into a multicompartment outfit, and merged the guerrilla squad of each village into a guerrilla platoon and a militia self-defense force company for all hamlets and villages."

Chau Thanh district currently faces two extremely urgent tasks: to step up production so as to achieve an extraordinarily successful winter-spring crop, and to actively build a strong border defense line so as to frustrate all enemy invasion attempts.

Various militia and guerrilla units in Chau Thanh serve as an assault force in productive labor. The 14,000 hectares of arable land in the district have been put into production. Several areas now grow two rice crops per year instead of one. Rice yields have increased from 1.6 tons per hectare to 2 tons.

Comrade (Nam Thanh), secretary of the Chau Thanh district party committee, stresses: Chau Thanh's party organization and people firmly believe that everything is possible with socialism and that building strong local forces contributes to promoting production development.

NHAN DAN DEMANDS UK, U.S. RESPECT BELIZE'S INDEPENDENCE

OW240711Y Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--NHAN DAN today demands that Belize's independence and territorial integrity be respected. In an article, the paper says the scheme of the imperialists and Guatemalan authorities to annex part of Belize is being condemned by public opinion in Latin America, and in the Caribbean in particular.

NHAN DAN says that Britain has taken advantage of the border dispute and possible aggression by Guatemala to delay Belize's independence and maintain British troops in that territory.

Noting that the United States, for its part, has been trying to crowd its British ally out of the Western Hemisphere, the paper says: "The imperialists and their henchmen are jumping at one another's throats for Belize's oil. But it is risky today to disregard the legitimate interests of a conscious nation."

NHAN DAN says that Belize's determination not to yield an inch of its territory has been made clear by Prime Minister George C. Price. The paper says: "Challenging Belize's sovereignty, the imperialists and expansionists will have to face the opposition of the sweeping revolutionary movement in Latin America." "The only correct solution is to let the people of Belize shape their own destiny without foreign intervention, and to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this old nation," the paper concludes.

CUBAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VIETNAM VISIT 23 MARCH

OW231531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--A delegation of the Cuban Committees for Defence of the Revolution left Hanoi today after a fortnight's visit to Vietnam. The guests were seen off by Phan Tu Nghia, member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee [FFCC], and representatives of the Cuban Embassy.

During the visit, the delegation called at the house of President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi. The Cuban guests were received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the FFCC, and visited the Front committees in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. They also called on the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association and attended a ceremony held here to confer the Friendship Order on the Cuban Committees for Defence of the Revolution. The guests also visited scenic spots and economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, and in Ha Son Binh and Ben Tre provinces.

LAO INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES SRV TOURIST DELEGATION

OW240315Y Hanoi VNA in English 0231 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism of Laos, has received a delegation of Vietnam tourism headed by Ho Van Phong, director. In cordial talks with Ho Van Phong and his party, Sisana Sisan warmly praised the militant solidarity and special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

RECLAMATION-NEW ECONOMIC AREAS DEPARTMENT FORMED

BK240938Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision establishing the General Department of Land Reclamation and New Economic Areas [toongs cucj khai hoang vaf vungf kinh tees mowis], subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The decision points out that in addition to the previously prescribed duties, the General Department of Land Reclamation and New Economic Areas will assist the minister of agriculture in the following tasks:

1. To formulate specific projects and plans for opening virgin land and building new economic areas; lead, guide and control all units and individuals involved in opening virgin land and building new economic areas; and execute all these projects and plans as soon as they have been examined and approved by authoritative echelons and integrated into the state plan by those echelons.

2. To manage the distribution and use of funds, materials, equipment and manpower in opening virgin land and building new economic areas in accordance with the state plan and the state economic and financial management systems and procedures.

3. To guide and manage all newly-established state farms and cooperatives in land reclamation, production, processing and delivery activities until they become fully capable of operating on their own and then turn them over to the districts and provinces or to the responsible corporations of the Ministry of Agriculture for management in accordance with the procedures for conducting commerce in line with the profit-and-loss accounting system.

4. To unify leadership in building production establishments and projects to support production and the people's lives, and insure uniformity when building a new economic area. Large scale and technically complex communications, water conservancy and electricity projects will be under regional management.

HO CHI MINH CITY TRADE UNIONISTS HAIL PRIVATE TRADE BAN

BK231706Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 23 March the second congress of Ho Chi Minh City trade unions was convened. The congress enthusiastically welcomed the municipal people's committee decision to abolish bourgeois trading, and to shift bourgeois tradesmen to production.

The 1,200 delegates representing the city's workers and laborers attentively heard Comrade (Nguyen Nam Loc) of the standing committee of the municipal federation of trade unions read the municipal people's committee decision and communique on abolishing bourgeois trading and shifting bourgeois tradesmen to production; they repeatedly broke into applause.

The congress approved a letter of determination addressed to the municipal party people's committees and to the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions, expressing the resolve of the Ho Chi Minh City workers and laborers to respond to the municipal people's committee communique and decision with practical actions so as to provide a worthy, firm support to the party and the administration, to stand ready to smash all enemy sabotage schemes and to actively contribute to economic construction and to the building of the material and technical bases of socialism in the city.

DO MUOI REVIEWS VGFTU TASKS AT HO CHI MINH CITY MEETING

BK231126Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions [VGFTU] committee for transforming private industry and commerce held a conference from 14 to 18 March in Ho Chi Minh City to review its activities in 1977 and to discuss the union's task in transforming private industry and commerce in 1978, in the southern provinces and cities.

Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and chairman of the Central Committee for Transforming Private Industry and Commerce, attended and addressed the conference. He praised the workers and civil servants in the southern provinces and cities for last year's achievements in overcoming difficulties concerning supplies and livelihood and in enthusiastically emulating with initiatives to improve working methods and rationalize production, in maintaining and accelerating production and in economically building socialism.

He praised the union's efforts in educating intellectuals on socialist collective ownership; improving the workers' and civil servants' new labor attitude--working with discipline, with good techniques and with high productivity; and in training them to overcome difficulties, practice thrift, satisfactorily manage enterprises and protect socialist property. Comrade Do Muoi also lauded the southern provincial and municipal trade unions for building basic level trade unions into firm and reliable supports for the party and the government in building socialist industry and commerce and in transforming private industry and commerce in order to accelerate production and improve the people's lives.

With regard to the union's task, Comrade Do Muoi pointed out that in 1978--the pivotal year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan when all our people must concentrate on implementing the state plan which consists of achieving extraordinary agricultural development in order to create bases for basically and firmly solving the problem concerning grain and food products--the working class has a great responsibility in implementing this important political task. Many farm tools, pumps, tractors, machines to process agricultural products and spare parts for machines as well as a great deal of chemical fertilizer and insecticide are needed for agricultural production. Peasants also need many consumer goods for their daily lives--from clothing, rice bowls, stationery for students, medicine, beds, tables and chairs to construction materials such as cement, bricks and tile. The union must inspire workers and civil servants to emulate in accelerating production, practicing thrift and meeting all the above-mentioned vital demands of agriculture and the peasants. At the same time, the working class must also increase production of basic consumer goods and items for export.

Cites 'Market Problem'

BK231050Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Addressing the conference of the VGFTU committee for transforming private industry and commerce to review its activities in 1977 and discuss its task in 1978, Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and chairman of the Central Committee for Transforming Private Industry and Commerce, stressed the following:

In the present situation in southern Vietnam, to accelerate production and practice thrift in order to build socialism, it is necessary to carry out socialist transformation. Only with a satisfactory socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce can we satisfactorily implement the state plan and quickly, vigorously and steadily build socialism. Socialist transformation and building are aimed at accelerating production and improving living standards.

The transformation of private industry and commerce has the same objectives. It is bound up with the process of reorganizing the production and circulation of goods throughout the country and in each sector with a view to advancing the economy to large-scale socialist production. The goal of transforming private industry and commerce is to expand production, develop the economy, expand the circulation and distribution of goods, stabilize the people's lives, build new socialist production relations and create conditions for the development of production potentials.

As an immediate task, we must resolve the problem concerning the market, quickly develop the socialist trade forces and basically complete the transformation of capitalist trade as quickly as possible.

ADAM MALIK'S 23 MARCH VICE PRESIDENTIAL ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

BK240324Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1216 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Vice President Adam Malik's 23 March vice presidential acceptance speech before the ninth plenary session of the MPR--live]

[Text] Honorable Brother Mr President and Mrs Suharto, Brother Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, members of this highest state legislative assembly, members of the second development cabinet, attorney general, your excellencies ambassadors and heads of missions of friendly countries, members of this assembly, officials of the armed forces and civil government, invitees and other members of the audience: Peace be with you.

Today, or more exactly this evening of 23 March 1978, Almighty God has given his blessing, enabling me to reach almost 61 years of age. I stand here before this assembly because of my nomination and election by all honorable assembly factions, at the eighth plenary session held earlier this afternoon, as vice president of the Republic of Indonesia.

My family and I wish to express our most sincere thanks to all members of the assembly--the elected representatives of my beloved compatriots--for having entrusted me with this difficult assignment.

In the past I never thought nor imagined, let alone wished or planned, to attain such a high position, because I have always maintained that my brother Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX is the most suitable person to hold this post. [applause]

In this respect, it is only with his permission and [words indistinct] that I have accepted the request of my colleagues from the central executive boards of the Development Union Party, the factions, the political parties, the Functional Group, the armed forces faction and the regional representatives faction of this assembly to nominate me as vice presidential candidate.

Earlier, I decided to accept this nomination only if Brother Suharto, the sole candidate for the post of president of the Republic of Indonesia, was elected during the current MPR session general meeting, as is mandatory.

Therefore, I would now like to express my most sincere thanks to the brother sri sultan for the goodwill he has accorded me. With his blessing I hope to attain the same physical and spiritual strength and ability he has shown in holding the post which I am about to carry on. [applause]

My family and I join in praying that Almighty God will always give his blessing, help and guidance to the brother sri sultan in his role in the New Order's struggle to give substance to national independence and development so that we may realize our aspirations to establish a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Brother president, brother sri sultan, honorable audience: This afternoon, before the eighth MPR plenary session began the election for vice president, I was summoned by the assembly leadership to determine whether I was ready, serious and able to cooperate with President-elect Brother Suharto were I elected vice president. My answer was simple: I am ready and willing. A few moments after the end of the plenary session, I was formally informed by the assembly leadership that I had been, with God's blessing, duly elected by acclamation.

I am aware that the duty of vice president, according to the provisions of the 1945 Constitution, is to help the president perform his tasks and duties. Therefore, according to my vice presidential oath, as vice president, I will be, determined to assist the brother president in the best possible manner and to implement all tasks and other assignments entrusted me by the president with all seriousness, honesty and sincerity as my service [applause] as my service, my pious deeds and my duties to the state and nation, which I have done since my youth until the present, when my age already far exceeds half a century. May Almighty God give his consent.

Brothers: These are my sentiments which I humbly express to this honorable assembly upon acceptance of the vice presidential post entrusted me by the assembly, the entire Indonesian people and the brother president. I hope these humble sentiments will be accepted and understood broadly and deeply.

Brother president, brother sri sultan and honorable audience: Once more on behalf of my wife, family, I most sincerely thank the brother president, the brother sri sultan and all members of this assembly for the vice presidential post you have entrusted me.

I only wish to ask for all your help and I beg your blessing that I may be able to perform all the tasks entrusted me in the best possible manner in order to contribute to the rapid realization of our national aspiration to establish a just, prosperous, peaceful Indonesian society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

May the all-loving and all-merciful God give his blessings. Amen. Peace be with you. [applause]

ADJITOROP STATEMENT CALLS FOR OVERTHROW OF SUHARTO

OW221340Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 18 Mar78 OW

["Text of statement issued in early March" by "PKI Central Committee delegation" and signed by Jusuf Adjitorop, secretary of PKI Central Committee, member of PKI Political Bureau and chief of the PKI delegation: "Be United, Persist in Struggle and Overthrow the Suharto Fascist Military Clique for National Liberation, Democracy, Social Justice and the People's Happiness in Indonesia"]

[Text] Meeting increasing resistance and condemnation, the Suharto fascist military clique on 11 March staged the farce of holding another MPR plenum in order to elect Suharto to the presidency for a third time. This date was not chosen by accident; Suharto usurped power from Sukarno on 11 March 1966, and he wants this date to be recorded in history. Under the signboard of "reform" the Suharto military clique tried for the third time to maintain its fascist regime so it can continue to serve as the general representative of the interests of the imperialists, bureaucrat-capitalists, compradors and feudal landlords. This means the Suharto military clique, as a loyal running dog of imperialism--U.S. imperialism in particular--has tried to perpetuate Indonesia's position as a U.S. colony and a semifeudal country. The clique is attempting to maintain its antidemocratic, antipopular fascist rule which violates basic human rights, thus plunging the Indonesian people into an abyss of starvation and poverty.

The so-called MPR plenum was held after the 1977 general election farce. Everyone knows that compared with the 1971 general election farce, the 1977 one was even worse. Democratic rights were even more seriously harmed and white terror was even more rampant. The 1977 farce was staged to enable the political party and aides in the Suharto fascist military clique to win the general election while at the same time suppressing the United Development Party [PPP] and the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI].

According to the extremely irrational antidemocratic election law, only 39 percent of all MPR members were elected during the so-called general election. However, even their election was carried out at the point of the Suharto fascist military clique's bayonets. The majority of MPR members were appointed by Suharto himself, and this group then reelected him president.

On the pretext of maintaining the country's stability and insuring successful implementation of the 5-year development plan--a neocolonialist plan--the Suharto fascist military clique suppressed all criticism, rejecting everything that might harm it and the interests of its imperialist masters. During the past 12 years, in line with its fascist system, the Suharto traitorous regime has used counterrevolutionary double-faced tactics--violence and deception--to maintain its rule. Suharto used violence to barbarously slaughter hundreds of thousands of communists and other revolutionaries. At the same time he put hundreds of thousands of people in jail or concentration camps. Later, by using extremely insidious tactics, he murdered President Sukarno and suppressed other patriotic democrats. He then banned the PKI and disbanded other democratic parties.

As for other political parties that he could not control, he deliberately harassed them. He forced the merger of several political parties into the PPP and the FDI. To strengthen itself, the fascist regime resorted to various tactics, including both bribery and intimidation. The regime used the armed forces for its own purposes. This is typically characteristic of all world fascists, who make it a rule to resort to terrorism and ban communist parties in order to pave the way for antinational and antidemocratic actions. This is also the road taken by the Suharto fascist regime.

The Suharto regime has diligently engaged in propaganda, particularly about development. It has satirically said that the period of revolution is over and the period of development has begun. Actually these words were intended to cover up betrayal of the ideals of the August 1945 Revolution. The Indonesian people won national independence during this revolution despite the fact that the revolution did not completely succeed because of betrayal by compradors, the agents of the imperialists in Indonesia. In order to cheat the people, the Suharto fascist regime brags that his regime is the most loyal to the 1945 Constitution. If this were the case, why did the Suharto fascist regime completely violate Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution by introducing large-scale foreign capital into Indonesia and why did it violate Article 28 by prohibiting and suppressing popular demonstrations and restraining freedom of speech? What does it think about those articles guaranteeing employment, education and freedom of political conviction? The fact is that the number of unemployed and school dropouts are increasing and the people are not allowed to have ideological convictions or to struggle for such beliefs.

The 1945 Constitution guarantees freedom of assembly and the right to organize associations for workers, farmers and people in other walks of life, yet the Suharto fascist regime deprives them of these rights. From this we can see that the Suharto fascist regime has trampled on the 1945 Constitution. However this traitorous regime glibly talks about safeguarding the rule of law. True, Suharto is safeguarding his fascist rule of law--the law of the jungle. The fascist regime has unscrupulously jailed hundreds of thousands of political criminals on Buru Island or in other concentration camps and jails indefinitely. On the other hand, it has tolerated corruption of its high-ranking officials and not investigated such activities. It has also taken part in the commission-seeking speculation activities of those big shots, including members of Suharto's family, while people who tried to protect their own land, opposing plunder by profit-seeking officials of the fascist regime and foreign monopoly capitalists, were jailed. Briefly, poor people and beggars are jailed at every opportunity, while persons guilty of serious corruption remain at large in their gorgeous houses, leading luxurious lives.

Children of generals of the fascist regime can arrest people at will without being punished. Yet university students who voice their own opinions on the basis of the 1945 Constitution are arrested, beaten, bayoneted or shot. Some of them have died as a result.

The basic contradiction in Indonesian society today is between the people and the Suharto fascist military clique--the general representative of the imperialists, bureaucrat-capitalists, compradors and feudal landlords. The Suharto military clique, because of its rapacious nature, pushes aside the people who disagree with it in an attempt to dictate all matters and grab as much wealth as possible. As a result, acute contradiction has developed within the clique. However, this is not the basic contradiction. No matter how this contradiction is resolved, there will not be any drastic changes.

The movement launched by youth and students over the past few months reflects the resistance of the miserable and suppressed people to the Suharto fascist regime. It has learned from the experiences of past movements launched by youth and students to realize their demands. Although youth and students were mercilessly suppressed in the course of struggle, they showed they were much stronger. Their increasing resistance is inevitable because they are of the younger generation, full of vigor and vitality and very sensitive to the people's sufferings, social inequities, cruelty and violence.

Therefore, the youth and student movement and their demands are not limited to opposing Suharto's reelection to the presidency. Their struggle will continue until the people's aspirations are met. In other words, the struggle will continue until the establishment of a regime that practices democracy and truly protects the people, upholds social justice and insures the people's happiness. Thus the youth-student struggle will join forces with the struggle of the masses, especially the workers and farmers. This is a guarantee for victory in struggle.

In summing up the lessons and experiences from the youth-student movement, it is also necessary to understand that their peaceful and democratic movement has always met forceful suppression by the Suharto fascist military regime. This clearly tells us that unless they choose revolutionary methods, the youth and students will be unable to launch a movement seeking democracy and social justice or to achieve their own goals. Though Fascist Chieftain Suharto has been reelected president through force and deceptive tricks, the struggle waged by the broad masses of people, who have daily become increasingly united, will continue as it cannot be stopped by any force. The contradictions between the broad masses of people and the Suharto fascist military regime will inevitably become more acute and violent daily. Their interests are basically antagonistic and irreconcilable. Workers, peasants, fishermen, young students, college students, intellectuals, literary and art workers, as well as national entrepreneurs and the broad masses of people subjected to the Suharto fascist military regime's harmful acts, must unite and struggle to oppose their common enemy, seek democracy and liberate the motherland and the Indonesian people from the evil claws of the imperialists, foreign monopoly capitalists, bureaucratic capitalists, compradors and feudal landlords.

In the present international situation, where the two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism--contend for world hegemony through struggle on the one hand and collusion on the other, the Indonesian people should further heighten their vigilance. Serving as a running dog of U.S. imperialism, the Suharto fascist military regime simultaneously flirts with Soviet social-imperialism--as bad as U.S. imperialism--in an attempt to seek a patron.

The future of the struggle waged by the Indonesian people is bright. All revolutionary, patriotic and democratic forces will surely triumph over the Suharto fascist military regime if they dedicate themselves heart and soul to the same cause and take the correct road of struggle.

Unite, persist in struggle and overthrow the Suharto fascist military regime! Do everything for Indonesia's national liberation, democracy, social justice and the people's wellbeing!

MEDAN P PER WARNED ON REPORTING 'FREE ACEH MOVEMENT'

BK231631Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Mar (AFP)--The large-circulation daily WASPADA (ALERT) in North Sumatra has been given a "last warning" by the local national security agency (KOPKAMTIB) for reporting about the secessionist "Free Aceh Movement", it was learned here today.

A military spokesman for the Sumatra and West Borneo Command, Lieut. Col. N. Tanjung, said all newspapers in the area had been warned as early as June last year to refrain from using the name "Free Aceh Movement" when reporting about the secessionist venture. Instead, the spokesman said, the press were asked to describe the followers of the movement as "the illegal bands of Hasan Tiro". Tiro is the name of the leader of the clandestine organization seeking independence from Indonesia.

The Medan newspaper WASPADA twice this month referred to the "Free Aceh Movement," which prompted the military to issue the final warning, before closing down the newspaper for good.

The national news agency KNI reported from Banda Aceh in North Sumatra that 293 followers of the Hasan Tiro movement surrendered to the authorities last week. The report said the secessionists came down from the mountains and jungles in response to a military call promising them immunity from prosecution if they surrendered. The 293 men made a pledge to be loyal to the Republic of Indonesia in front of the local military commander.

The self-styled "Free Aceh Movement" emerged briefly in the Indonesia press last year after security authorities discovered statements and a newly-created "national flag" of the movement. Hasan Tiro was reportedly an expatriate Indonesian businessman who made his fortune in the United States.

BRIEFS

SRV AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE--The Indonesian Government has given its approval to the appointment of Tran My as the new SRV ambassador to Indonesia, succeeding Nguyen Hoa. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Mar 78 BK]

NETHERLANDS LOAN TO MALUKU--Ambon, 17 Mar--The Dutch Government has lent Rp974.8 million to the North Maluku administration this year, as part of the Dutch loan to be given until 1985 for the construction of drinking water installations in Ternate. The drinking water system is estimated to cost more than Rp1.6 billion from the state budget and the Dutch loans in the period between 1978 and 1985, according to Sujatmikobe, head of the Maluku drinking water service. The money will be used to build six artesian wells and houses and offices for the drinking water service officials. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0727 GMT 18 Mar 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

CONCERN ABOUT U.S. PLANS TO SELL SURPLUS TIN

BK231644Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] No date as yet has been fixed for its release, but the news that the United States is planning to sell 45,000 tons of tin from its stockpile has already caused the price of the metal to fall. The drop in the price of the metal could become even more serious if the United States goes by releasing its tin in accordance with its own priorities. In that event such a move would have serious consequences on producer countries like Malaysia and Bolivia. While the United States has promised not to harm the interests of producer countries, Malaysia has nevertheless called on Washington to consult with tin producers and the International Tin Council [ITC] of which the United States is now a member, before making the release.

What producers are seeking from the Carter administration is a firm assurance that in its release of the metal, it would be done in such a way that it would not unduly affect the market or make prices a disincentive for investment. If the United States failed to dampen the market, tin production would no doubt be adversely affected [sentence as heard]. As it is in Malaysia's case, the production of the metal has been falling markedly over the years. Last year's output of 57,775 tons was the lowest in 15 years. It was also the first time that production had fallen below the 70,000-ton mark since 1963. Mining sources have attributed the drop in the overall production of the metal to several unfavorable factors. Malaysia is fully aware of the problems with miners and has recently taken steps to overcome them. But the long-term solution is that the increase in production is to insure that the industry gets a fair deal. Prices must be stable and attractive enough to encourage new investment in the industry.

Here is the special importance for consumers to come to terms with producers over the floor and ceiling prices of the metal under the ITC buffer stock. Of the two, the floor price is more important. Producers have contended that the floor price at 1,200 ringgit a picul is unrealistic. To this end, they have been seeking to raise the floor and ceiling prices by 200 ringgit. But their efforts so far have been blocked by the consumers. The consumers' stance at the ITC meeting in London recently seemed to be that the increase was not necessary as the United States was going to unload its tin on the market. Given the uncertainties posed by the impending U.S. tin sale, producers have done well to call for a meeting next month to plan a strategy on the matter. In the meantime, the United States for its part must show that its proposed release is not meant and not directed at producers.

SINGAPORE

SRV PILOTS GRANTED RESETTLEMENT, DEPART FOR U.S.

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[Text] A Vietnamese military pilot and a trainee who landed in Singapore 2 days ago and sought political asylum in the United States left for Washington today. Singapore officials said the two men, who were held in custody since arriving in the republic, were put on board a scheduled Pan American Airways plane this morning.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said their request for resettlement in the United States has been granted. The two men, who flew a DC-3 aircraft from Ho Chi Minh City to Singapore, had asked to be allowed to stay in the republic until they could find a country which would accept them.

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